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Huge Farm Bill Approved; RAF Bombs Nazi Centers; Child Labor Move Fails

The World's Day—March 28, 1941

Washington: $1,340,000,000 Farm Bill Approved

A record-setting farm bill, carrying more than $1,340,000,000, won speedy approval today from the Senate Appropriations Committee. A $450,000,000 item for parity payments to farmers complying with Administration programs was included.

The House passed legislation to continue for two years Federal regulation of bituminous coal prices.

The Senate approved and sent to the House legislation to set up a revolving fund for the purchase of strategic and critical defense materials.

The Labor Department reported that non-agricultural employment last month reached the highest February level on record — 36,584,000 jobs.

Legislation providing for Federal inspection of coal mines was passed by the Senate and sent to the House, which had approved it, for minor amendments.

William S. Knudsen and Secretary of the Navy Knox, challenged by the C. I. O. to state their authority for calling on the strike-bound Allis-Chalmers plant at Milwaukee to resume vital defense operations, replied that the strike vote was obtained by "fraudulent means."

A $300,272,228 appropriation bill, including $131,135,326 for the Panama Canal, was passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

Air and Sea: RAF Bombs Düsseldorf, Dunkirk

RAF bombers renewed the air warfare with intensive attacks on Germany's industrial center at Düsseldorf, and on the German-held Belgian port at Dunkirk. [Page 4.]

A quiet night over Britain was followed in daylight by sporadic Nazi Luftwaffe attacks.

Recent RAF raids on Bremen, Germany's great seaport on the Weser River, resulted in 1,000 fatalities and another 7,000 persons injured, according to the British Air Ministry's news service.

Three merchant ships totaling 15,000 tons were claimed sunk by the German High Command. [Page 4.]

New England: Child Labor Amendment Rejected

Another defeat in the Massachusetts Legislature of ratification of the child labor amendment was expected, following rejection by a legislative committee. [Page 15.]

Induction of Selective Service recruits to replace rejected draftees began in Boston. [Page 13.]

Radio station WHDH in Boston graduated to the rank of a first-class station. [Page 14.]

National: Three Indicted in Fox Bankruptcy

Philadelphia (AP)—United States Circuit Judge J. Warren Davis, retired, William Fox, one-time multi-millionaire movie magnate, and Morgan Kaufman, former Federal bankruptcy referee, were indicted today in Federal Court on a charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice through bribery. Before the 1929 stock market crash, the former motion picture executive's financial empire was estimated at $35,000,000. In 1936 he filed a petition in bankruptcy claiming liabilities of $9,935,261 and assets of $100 in cash.

Far East: Japanese Expand in Kwantung

Hong Kong (AP)—Japan extended its operations in China's southeastern Province of Kwantung today by effecting a landing on the coast of Kitchioh Bay, 100 miles north of Hong Kong, the Japanese announced. Naval units escorted an army carried by transports, it was said, and a "powerful contingent" was said to have been put ashore without resistance. The column was said to be pushing inland.

In Northeast Africa: British Press Fleeing Italians

British forces, having taken the mountain stronghold of Cheren, were following close on the heels of the Italians who were in headlong flight toward Asmara, capital of Eritrea. [Pages 1 and 4.]

Another force, which had captured Harar, Ethiopia's second largest town, was heading for Diredawa, the nearest point on the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad, which is the main line of communication for the Italian garrison at Addis Ababa, the capital.

In the Balkans: King Peter Receives Ovations

Yugoslav revolution brought immense popular ovations for the new government as the young King Peter was ceremoniously crowned in the Cathedral at Belgrade. [Page 1.]

German diplomats and "economic experts" who had been preparing the Yugoslav nation for acceptance of accord with the Axis were making the best of their way out of the country.

The new policy in regard to the German accord signed at Vienna was not divulged. Statements were issued that the treaty would stand, but the terms were to be rigidly kept, though the Cabinet was believed to be merely gaining time until its arrangements had been properly defined. Attitude of the Croats to the new Government was still uncertain.

'Jan Valtin' Arrested

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The Justice Department said today Richard Julius Herman Krebs, who wrote the best seller "Out of the Night" under the name Jan Valtin, had been arrested in New York to face deportation proceedings.

Krebs was arrested in the Immigration Offices in New York and is being held at Ellis Island under $5,000 bail.

He furnished bond and was released, New York immigration authorities said, with the understanding he would return to Ellis Island for a hearing at a later date.

Krebs is a German citizen who described his experience as a Communist agitator both in Germany and among sailors in this country in his lengthy autobiographical work which became a best seller.

Only last Wednesday night Krebs, or Valtin, introduced on the radio from "an unnamed spot in America," told of his experiences at the hands of the German Gestapo and said "there is hardly anyone in Germany now who does not have some horrible memory."

Federal law provides for deportation of an unwanted alien to his native country, which in this case would be Germany. In some instances, aliens facing deportation are permitted to leave voluntarily but officials said that it appeared that this course would not be open to Krebs because of his having a criminal record.

The department said in a statement that Krebs admitted entering the United States illegally on March 6, 1938, by jumping the ship Ary Lensen at Norfolk, Va., and that he served a three-year sentence from 1926 to 1929 in California's San Quentin prison for assault.

Krebs was deported to Germany Dec. 9, 1929, after his release from San Quentin.

These charges lie against Krebs: Illegal entry into the United States; conviction on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon prior to that entry; entering without permission after having been arrested and deported; belief in and advocation of the overthrow of the Government of the United States by violence at the time of entry, and membership in an organization which advocated such overthrow.

The Department said that Krebs admitted having joined the Communist party in 1923, but claimed that he had quit the party in 1937, prior to his illegal entry into the United States the following year.

Springfield
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Peace Forces In U.S. Demand Vote on War

Six Senators and seven antiwar organizations plan campaign for referendum by voters.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—Six of the leading isolationist Senators, backed by seven of the most "pacifist" peace organizations, are today seeking a nation-wide referendum to prevent the Government's use of its armed forces, at any time under any circumstances, outside the Western Hemisphere and territorial possessions.

A resolution to require such a referendum immediately, introduced in the Senate yesterday, went to the Committee on Foreign Relations today. Its sponsors are Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas, Senator Hendrik Shipstead (R) of Minnesota, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho, and Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (P) of Wisconsin.

The resolution asks that the following question be put to the American voters:

The Question

Shall the Congress under existing circumstances approve the use of land, naval, and air forces outside the Western Hemisphere or the territorial possessions of the United States and appropriate funds necessary for such military and naval operations?

Backing this referendum resolution, the National Council for the Prevention of War, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Ministers No-War Committee, the Keep America Out of War Congress, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Youth Committee Against War, and the War Resisters League announced today that they would carry on a 48-state campaign to obtain its quick passage.

They described their drive as a "campaign to secure for the people the democratic right to express by official secret ballot their will one way or the other on the vital issue of peace or war." They offered the following five reasons in explanation of their position:

Their Reasons

1. Without democratic control of the peace-war issue, other democratic controls of policy are meaningless.

2. The pressure of foreign governments on the Government of the United States to enter current wars can be offset only by pressure of the American people themselves, and the United States enabled to make its own decisions in its own interest.

3. War today affects directly the way of life of every citizen and all are therefore entitled to participate in a decision for or against war.

4. National unity essential to a successful policy in time of crisis can be obtained only through participation of the people themselves in determination of policy.

5. Fulfillment of the intent of the Constitution to keep the war-making power close to the people requires today a direct vote by the people themselves.

The Opposition View

Those who oppose such a referendum say that it is impracticable and dangerous to vote now to stipulate how the United States shall deal with some unforeseeable development and that to put such an inflexible restriction upon the use of the Nation's armed forces is greatly to reduce America's influence in forestalling developments which might produce war.

Two members of the Senate opposition to President Roosevelt's foreign policy are preparing speaking tours which will carry their warnings against war to the Pacific Coast and the agricultural Midwest.

Senator Wheeler said he would make four anti-war speeches during the next nine days in populous middle Western cities.

Senator Nye is scheduled to leave here by plane tonight for a similar series of noninterventionist speeches in the Far West.

Senator Wheeler said he would speak at Cincinnati April 4; Cleveland, April 6; Detroit, April 7, and Lansing, Mich., April 8.

Senators Nye and Wheeler will speak under the auspices of the America First Committee, which will pay the traveling expenses of both.

Pan-American Plaza Urged in Washington

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Establishment of a Pan-American Plaza here as a part of the capital's park system to commemorate "the great leaders of Central and South America" has been proposed in a bill by Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) Connecticut.

Bethlehem Strike Ends; Other Walkouts Threaten

800 workers return to defense jobs at Walworth plant in Boston—'Company union' center of steel mill contention—Allis-Chalmers plant reopens——NDLMB asked to investigate four disputes.

By the Associated Press

Bethlehem, Pa.—C. I. O. strikers at the huge parent plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company here unanimously voted to end a four-day strike. [Page 1.]

Johnstown, Pa.—C. I. O. union officials announced workers were leaving their jobs in the Cambria Works of the Bethlehem Steel Company in a steady stream protesting against what they said was an illegal election by a company-dominated union. [Page 6.]

Richmond, Ind.—A circuit court judge ordered a grand jury investigation of disorders in which many were hurt yesterday at the gates of the International Harvester Company plant which the management reopened and invited workers to enter. [Page 6.]

Gary, Ind.—C. I. O. pickets relaxed their dues-picketing campaign at the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation. The pickets had barred from the mills all who could not show paid up union dues cards.

Pittsburgh—Representatives of the C. I. O. and United States Steel Corporation resumed negotiations for a new contract after agreement to extend the existing contract one week, until April 8.

Boston—Eight hundred employees of the Walworth Manufacturing Company's South Boston plant returned to making valves and pipe fittings for naval vessels after a four-day strike. They won wage increases and other concessions, a State official said. [Page 1.]

Buffalo, N. Y.—A C. I. O. union authorized international leaders to call another strike at their discretion in the Bethlehem Steel Company's Lackawanna plant and charged the management had not lived up to an agreement which ended a two-day strike Feb. 28. [Page 6.]

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company reopened its strike-bound plant today complying with the Federal Government's first formal request for ending of a strike tying up defense production. C. I. O. officials warned union members who went back to work before a vote on returning, would lose their jobs. [Page 6.]

Washington—The new National Defense Labor Mediation Board got certification from Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins asking investigation of four labor disputes. Congressional leaders were reported considering "big stick" legislation to deal with strikes, as members of both divisions of Congress criticized strikes delaying the defense effort. [Page 6.]

Atlanta, Ga.—Governor Eugene Talmadge signed a law requiring unions to give 30-days notice of intention to strike.

Labor Situation Eases in N. E. As Two Tieups Halt

The strike situation in Boston eased off today as employees of two companies went back to work and prospects dwindled of an early walkout in the two local Bethlehem yards.

Defense work was thus given its clearest outlook of the week, while some minor stoppages in the civilian field continued.

Settlements were completed at the Walworth Manufacturing Co., one of the largest concerns in its line, and C. I. Brink, Inc., a leading sign concern. Walworth with 800 employees has been largely engaged on valves, tools and pipe fittings for the Navy. The Bethlehem repair yards in East Boston, with 1,000 employees, have also important work for the Navy. The Brink Company had 60 workers out.

Women were the cause of the Brink strike, it was related today. The men struck in order to get the pay of seven women raised to the same rate as that of the men. Half a dozen crafts walked out in the women's behalf, and won what they asked for the women.

The company was unionized several years ago and the union contract came up at this time for re-

Continued on Page 13, Column 7

National Defense Is Real Victor In Steel Settlement

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 28—National defense production won the major victory in the settlement today of the four-day Bethlehem steel strike.

John Riffe, Regional Director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, said in announcing the terms, "This is the greatest victory in the history of our relations with the Bethlehem Steel Company." And the agreement does include recognition of the S. W. O. C. as collective bargaining agency for its own members, on equal footing with the company's Employee Representation Plan for those who adhere to it.

But R. A. Lewis, General Manager of the Bethlehem plant, had said at the outset of the final all-night conference, "The Management has stood ready at all times to meet any group representing any of its employees."

Protection of strikers against discrimination after they return to work was also one of the union's original demands, and this has been pledged.

Regarding postponement or cancellation of the E. R. P. election, which was the principal union de-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Yugoslavs Delay on Axis; 3,000 Nazis Rushing Out; Triple Setback for Hitler

Yugoslav coup, failure of propaganda, and British gains hard blows to dictators.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 28—Serious blows to Herr Hitler's spring offensive were registered yesterday in the military, diplomatic and propaganda fields.

In the military field, the fall to British Imperial troops of Cheren and Harar, keypoints of Eritrea and Ethiopia, respectively, means virtually the end of fighting in those parts and the release of troops and munitions for service on other fronts.

Diplomatically, Yugoslavia's overthrow of the Government which signed the Vienna pact less than 24 hours earlier was a triumphant expression of popular will and a complete refutation of German propaganda which had been busy telling the world the Yugoslav people had voluntarily embraced the "New Order."

The great thrill which passed over Britain yesterday as the first news of the Yugoslav action reached here was well epitomized in Prime Minister Churchill's statement: "The Yugoslav Nation has found its soul."

For despite the regret of the previous few days over the Yugoslav Government's capitulation, not a single press comment accepted the Cvetkovitch Cabinet's action as that of the Nation, and whatever bitterness there was was concentrated upon condemnation of yet another German aggression.

Today's great question is, What does all this mean?

Berlin, it is reported, has asked Belgrade for an immediate and explicit answer to this same question.

Different Interpretation Now

Yugoslavia's position certainly is unenviable and dangerous, since it is faced by an affronted Herr Hitler and a humiliated Italy, which would attack if it only could.

Events, especially Herr Hitler's moves, will decide how Yugoslav policy unfolds, but it is clear that even should Yugoslavia not formally denounce its adhesion to the tripartite pact its former representatives' signatures will have to be interpreted quite differently from the way that Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and the German General Staff, if not former Premier Cvetkovitch, intended.

For that country is certainly determined to defend itself against German menaces and encroachments and not to tolerate such actions as the movement of German troops and military supplies across Yugoslav territory.

But it should be pointed out that since Yugoslavia has a democratic Constitution, the Vienna pact be-

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

International

Gen. Dusan Simovitch

New Premier of Yugoslavia is a loyal friend of Britain.

Turkish offer of pact of mutual assistance to Yugoslavia among reported moves.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 28 (AP) — Yugoslavia, led by the young King Peter and the new Government formed after yesterday's revolutionary coup — faced with continued anti-German demonstrations in the Capital — was planning a reply to Berlin's demand as to the status of the Vienna agreement signed by the ousted Ministers March 25.

A number of contradictory reports have been circulated as to the line of policy the Government of Gen. Dusan Simovitch would take. In one diplomatic quarter it was said that Yugoslavia had already informed Germany that fulfilment of the terms of the pact would be "impossible because it would be contrary to the will of the Yugoslav people."

The Cabinet was further said to have decided at an all-night session to return to "full and absolute neutrality," applying alike to Greece and Britain, as well as to the Axis. There was no certain information however that any decision had been arrived at.

Meanwhile the United States Minister, Arthur Bliss Lane, delivered a note to the Government which said that under the terms of the military aid act every possible assistance would be given to Yugoslavia "as to all other nations seeking to maintain their independence and integrity to repel aggression." He told the Premier on behalf of President Roosevelt that news of the Yugoslav coup had caused "an immediate and popular reaction in America" and that the event "constitutes a matter for self-congratulation for every liberty-loving man and woman."

Exodus of Germans

Other developments today included:

1. The Turkish Minister conferred for a long time with Premier Gen. Dusan Simovitch, and was reported by diplomatic quarters to have proposed a mutual assistance pact with Yugoslavia. The Turkish press has been hinting at such a development for several weeks.

2. German journalists, economic experts, and trade delegates began an exodus from the country. German sources said nearly 3,000 had started to the frontier or were packing up, in the hope of getting out of the country.

The United States note was delivered as 1,200,000 Yugoslav soldiers stood fully mobilized to resist German and Italian armies should they attempt to hold Yugoslavia to the terms of the fact.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill implied full British support for an anti-Axis Yugoslavia when he declared yesterday that Britain would make "common cause" with the new government.

Troops Head for Frontiers

Flags still were flying in the Capital. Trucks filled with soldiers still were rumbling through the streets toward the frontiers.

While Yugoslavia awaited the reaction of Adolf Hitler, clamorous demonstrations occurred in the Belgrade Cathedral in the presence of the young King at the swearing in of the new Government by the Serb Orthodox Patriarch.

King Peter, who formally took over the royal power which he normally would not have received until September at his eighteenth birthday, wore the blue uniform of a General of aviation.

The Patriarch, wearing a gold and red robe, presented a cross for him to kiss.

Troops Guard Legations

Troops guarded the German and Italian Legations constantly. A German Legation attaché said that almost all Germans who had not already left the country were in refuge at the Legation, eating "one-dish" meals and fearing rough handling if they went on the streets.

Considerable excitement was caused by a German language broadcast of unknown origin which predicted that "Yugoslavia probably will enlarge the war area by aiding England."

Danilo Gregoritch, editor of the pro-German newspaper, Vreme, who went to Germany to pave the way for the signing of the pact, was reported under arrest, and the paper suddenly took a pro-British tone.

Dispatches of DNB and Stefani, official German and Italian news agencies, gave way to headlines over English stories.

It was learned, meanwhile, that Dr. Vlatko Matchek, veteran Croat leader, was not fully decided to remain in the Cabinet. He was a hold-over from the Cvetkovitch Cabinet which went out yesterday.

Peter of Yugoslavia: Royal Symbol—and Hero: Page 5.

Yugoslavia gives best men to form Cabinet: Page 5.

Yugoslav revolt spontaneous; eight hours complete the job: Page 5.

Fall of Cheren Puts Italians In New Peril

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 29—With the fall of Cheren yesterday, three quarters of Eritrea, Premier Mussolini's oldest colony, is in British hands. The defeat there of an army estimated at one third of the total Italian forces in East Africa—between 60,000 and 70,000 men—is regarded as likely to lead to the rapid rout of the rest of the troops under the Duke of Aosta, viceroy of Ethiopia.

It is realized that the peaks between Cheren, which is set on a ridge of solid rock hundreds of feet high with sheer precipices on all sides, could be defended formidably at various points against advancing columns.

It is known that the Duke of Aosta flung into the defense of Cheren reinforcements from his already thinned-out garrisons of Ethiopia and that they fought bravely for a fortnight against British and Imperial troops coming in from the west, and Free French contingents smashing in and down from the northeast across the Eritrean coastal plain.

Much Material Left

The Italians launched 12 desperate counterattacks within the last 48 hours without avail, although enjoying pronounced numerical superiority, and now they are in flight toward the Eritrean Capital, Asmara, under a rain of bombs from the RAF and the South African Air Force, leaving behind at least 1,500 prisoners and a great deal of material.

Hot on their heels follows one prong of the two into which the British formations split after entering Cheren. The other, racing along the Mogarreh valley is rounding up the Italians on the left flank.

An important part in the cap-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Intimate Message from Washington

Agreement Giving U. S. British Bases in Western Hemisphere Based on Faith and Confidence—Is It Model for Future Peace?

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

The document to which Winston Churchill and Ambassador John G. Winant put their signatures yesterday may well prove to be the first lines on the blueprint of the future peace.

The immediate practical effect of this agreement is to provide the United States air and naval bases in eight British Western Hemisphere possessions, from Newfoundland to Guiana. The larger significance of the agreement is that it associates the interests of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States so deeply and so fully that it is unlikely that there will be any prospect, any possibility, any desire to disassociate them.

Once Great Britain decided to lease these bases unequivocally to the United States, here is the sequence of decisions—the conditional decisions—which had to follow. Could the United States accept these bases without having the fullest rights to defend them? Could the United States defend these bases without defending the British territories of which they are a part? Could the United States defend these British territories without full freedom to occupy the territories? Could the United States occupy the territories without the fullest authority to administer—without the fullest authority—to put it quite frankly—to take possession of them?

When Great Britain accepted the first proposition, that of leasing the bases—a project urged, initiated and substantially executed by Lord Lothian—she accepted this whole sequence of decisions in the largest possible spirit.

Large Decision—But Worth It

It is the final decision which stands out most significantly in the agreement announced simultaneously in London and Washington. Under this agreement the United States receives all the rights, power and authority it deems necessary to cope with "any emergency" of defense and these ceded rights extend to the entire territories of all of Britain's eight Western Hemisphere possessions. The only condition is that the United States undertakes to use these far-reaching powers in "a spirit of good neighborliness and friendly co-operation."

If I could use the vernacular for just a few words, I would say that somebody is most certainly shooting the works and that somebody is Mr. Churchill.

This is a large decision taken in face of a large present danger and destined to produce a large future dividend.

What are some of the implications of this arrangement?

Britain offers the United States vital parts of the Commonwealth with which to defend itself, to defend the Western Hemisphere, with which to preserve the Monroe Doctrine, with which to preserve freedom.

The United States accepted, in effect, the responsibility to fight to protect all the British Commonwealth in which its eight new, far-flung bases are located.

Britain and the United States accept this pact for 99 years, which, as things go, can roughly be described as in perpetuity.

Based on Faith, Confidence

In recent months there has been a lot of easy talk that the United States ought to demand or even seize Britain's Western Hemisphere territory either in payment of World War debts or as collateral under the lend-lease bill.

Under the present agreement the United States, without taking on any of the administrative, political and economic liabilities of colonial rule, has freely received from Great Britain the right to take full, actual and juridical possession of these territories at any time America decides an emergency justifies it.

An agreement of this character is only possible when two Nations have finally discerned a complete identity of interest and when the agreement can rest securely, not on the terms of the bond merely, but upon mutual friendship, faith and confidence.

That is why the document signed in London yesterday is so very important.

Under this agreement the British Commonwealth and the United States join together in the most intimate association not merely to guard the Western Hemisphere in the present war but to secure to the Western Hemisphere a future peace.

This may well be the modest, prophetic, potentially powerful beginning of union now.

Roscoe Drummond

Economic Dignity

By Dr. Harry A. Overstreet
American Philosopher

Many things will happen in this present year and in the years to come. But if we Americans run true to form, we will bend our minds to this fresh challenge to our democratic faith. We will set ourselves to achieve a new philosophy: a philosophy of economic dignity.

On America's Town Meeting of the Air, March 14, 1940

"America: Slave or Free?" and "Inside the War"

Twenty-second Articles: Page

Puget Sound-Alaskan Defense Is Varied Task

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The magnitude of the national defense program in the Puget Sound-Alaska area, is something that cannot be adequately described. It is too big, is moving too fast, and is too close, besides being guarded by a certain amount of military secrecy.

There will be, for example, no sightseeing of military posts in Alaska this summer. Boats of the Alaska Steamship Line carrying tourists may visit Kodiak Island but Naval officers will be aboard to see that tourists do not take camera shots of what they see on part of the island or surrounding waters.

But there are signs that give a general idea of the bigness of what is being accomplished. The fact that practically all supplies for normal activity have to be shipped in to Alaska indicates what has been done by the Navy at Kodiak and the Army at Anchorage in building cities from scratch. Machinery to clear and grade the site, materials for construction, furnishings from salt shakers to typewriters, and material and tools for lighting, water, sewerage and paving systems, have been shipped in. This for the foundation work upon which has had to rest the vast machinery of defense.

While much of this machinery has been shipped in by Government transports, including transportation of the troops themselves, private ships have also gone laden with supplies. Within a year bases have been established so that during March, April, and May Air Corps units and pursuit squadrons are being shipped for service in Alaska.

The wide ramifications of the defense program, as they affect not only the military but employment, families, housing, schooling, transportation, and supplies, are indicated in the items contained in the bulletins on defense expenditures gotten out monthly by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. Some of them are marked "W. P. A. labor" but most of them give regular employment. Some of these listings include ground improvements at McChord Field, Sand Point grading and surfacing, recreation buildings at Fort Lewis, and numerous items of housing, plant expansion, water mains, and a new railway spur.

Items since the first of January, include a wharf at one of the Puget Sound forts, quarters on a fortified island, cold storage facilities for Anchorage, airfield lighting, concrete water reservoirs, and grade separation by the State Highway Department.

An item of interest is marked "Fort Lewis laundry, $1,000,000" and in parentheses "bids to be called later." A contract awarded for three rescue boats by the Navy Department is significant of the effort being made to bring work to small boat builders. Many items mean materials and manufactured parts from the industrial East such as cranes and hoists for Kodiak Island, rope, wire and steel for the Navy, portable pumps, winches and boat cranes, and an electrical lighting system for Puget Sound Navy Yard.

Some of the larger new items listed since the first of the year are marked up into the millions and include air base construction in Alaska, Airports for Alaska, and five tankers for the Navy to be built in Tacoma by the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Company.

The total of expenditures in the area as given in the March bulletin is $698,830,810 and is grouped under the headings, airplane construction in Seattle, plant construction in Seattle, Puget Sound shipbuilding, Bremerton shipbuilding at Puget Sound Navy Yard, construction in Alaska of Army and Navy bases and posts, construction of cantonment at Fort Lewis, and miscellaneous construction and contracts.

Anti-Labor Fees Bill Vetoed in Georgia

ATLANTA, Ga., March 28 (AP)—A bill that would have made it a felony for a labor organization to demand fees from persons working or seeking work on national defense projects in Georgia was vetoed late yesterday by Gov. Eugene Talmadge.

The legislation, which created a two-month controversy in the State Legislature, grew out of charges by its sponsor, Senator H. B. Edwards, that men were prevented from working on defense projects in the State unless they paid a $50 union initiation fee and weekly dues thereafter.

At the same time, he approved a measure requiring unions to give 30 days' notice of intention to strike.

Hospitable Smokies Welcome Visitor

Department of the Interior

Newfound Gap

Motorists in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park usually pause here to enjoy the view. It is 5,045 feet above sea level.

Travel

Florida
THE CAROLINAS
GEORGIA

VACATION NOW

Many say this is the best time of the year to take a vacation. For, it is the most delightful season of all in Florida . . . The Carolinas . . . Georgia. And it is your own best defense against the coming treacherous weather.

So why not take your vacation now? Take a week or a month. Do the things you long have promised yourself. See quaint Charleston, "America's most historic city," and its world-famous gardens in full bloom. Visit charming Savannah, Sea Island and the deep South. Lower your handicap at Augusta, golfing capital of the country. Enjoy your favorite Florida resort at reduced rates. Springtime is your time for a glorious vacation.

And to make it doubly enjoyable go by Coast Line. Trains were never finer, nor faster—fares never lower. So travel this swift, modern, luxurious and inexpensive way. It costs no more. Take your choice of these fine trains that go *YOUR* way—every day.

the largest fleet . . . your greatest choice

Daily from New York, Pennsylvania Sta.

FLORIDA SPECIAL (East Coast)—"Aristocrat of Winter Trains." Diesel-powered. Fastest Pullman service to ALL East Coast resorts. *Leaves 1:50 P.M.*

FLORIDA SPECIAL (West Coast)—Pullman and super de luxe coach service to Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., Central, South, West Coast Florida. *Leaves 2:05 P.M.*

World's only Recreation-Entertainment cars are on the Florida Specials. Play on the way!

THE MIAMIAN—Noted for exclusive travel. All-Pullman to ALL Florida East Coast resorts. Through sleeping car every Tuesday and Friday to Thomasville, Ga. *Leaves 9:30 A.M.*

THE CHAMPION—Only streamliner to all Florida East Coast resorts. Serves Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., Nahunta (Brunswick, Sea Island). Newest coach luxuries. Diesel-powered. *Leaves 5:55 P.M.*

VACATIONER—America's greatest super de luxe all-coach train. Diesel-powered. 25¼ hours, New York to Miami. *Leaves 12:30 P.M.*

HAVANA SPECIAL—Latest departure for all Florida. Also serves Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., Nahunta (Brunswick, Sea Island). Pullmans, coaches, lounge car with shower bath. *Leaves 11:00 P.M.*

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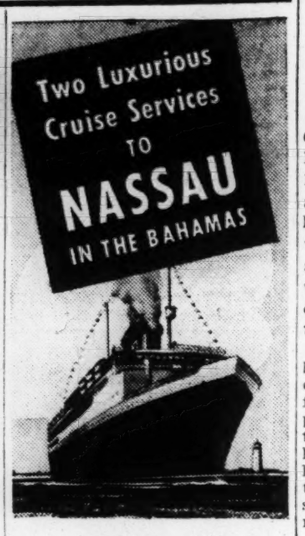

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Mountains of Blossoms Greet Travelers in Smokies

Monitor Traveltalk

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Verdure and grandeur mark the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. In an area 51 miles long and 14 wide, containing 440,000 acres, are 29 peaks more than a mile high and 16 with a greater elevation than 6,000 feet. Most rise abrupt and magnificent from deep valleys and practically all are covered with trees, of which not fewer than 140 varieties are to be found.

Their many shades of green, blending into and separating from one another, serve as a background for some of America's most superb wild flowers. Queen among these is the rhododendron of many hues, reigning from a hundred high and daring ridges. Besides the gorgeous rhododendron blossoms are many glowing acres of radiant laurel blooms.

In June the heights of Eastern Tennessee rock with rhododendron and laurel, as seas of golden wheat fields wave in distant Kansas. They grow as jungles, climb up cliffs with the sure tread of mountain goats, and throw their pink effulgence over all the forests' tops. Yet the rhododendron and laurel are but two out of 2,000 plants in the Great Smoky Mountains Park. There are 20 kinds of orchids; magnolia flowers as large as soup plates; white, spiked galax blossoms each a foot high.

This is one of the largest areas of untended and uncut woods in the eastern United States. Decades long it lay there, half unnoticed, astride the ridge that separates North Carolina from Tennessee, hanging as great green saddlebags across the long, long mountain trail, passing from Maine to Georgia.

Uncharted Sea of Verdure

Most of this grand expanse remained an uncharted sea of verdure, with huge pink-crested billows. A few horse trails wandered over its passes; oxen pulled wooden plows across its scattered clearings; thinfaced women worked the noisy pedals of clanking looms in unpapered cabins. Life was stark, truth was imperious amid those vast forests, and within the confines of those compelling peaks. Decade followed decade with as little change as a year usually brings to the one preceding it.

Then men of busy cities felt a great longing for woods and brooks and flowers and a deep, all-embracing quiet, broken only by songs of birds.

So they said: "Let's save this verdant jumble of rills and ridges." John D. Rockefeller contributed $5,000,000, local governments and individuals more than matched it, 3,000 pieces of private property were bought, the Federal Government proclaimed the Smoky Mountains a National Park, and 50,000,000 persons have accessible, within the radius of a few score miles, one of the most attractive places for play or rest upon the continent.

Every visitor may find here what he wants. There are 600 miles of clear, racing rivulets, dashing over rocks, and plunging into foaming basins. There are a number of beautiful waterfalls many striking, overhanging bluffs, several caves, and no fewer than 10 lookout towers. Excellent auto roads, daringly constructed, lead to superb lookout heights and to commanding peaks, including Clingman's Dome, which is king of the park. Hiking trails lead to the other elevations.

Ideal for Hiking

It would be difficult to conceive of a better place for hiking than these mountains. Novices may begin with walks a mile or so in length; more ambitious tourists may tramp for days at a time, through utterly untamed wooded wilderness, sleeping and eating in the open, out-booning Daniel Boone.

A pleasing easy trip is to follow a winding, five-mile trail to the top of Mt. LeConte, past waterfalls, a cave, a rhododendron jungle, to a lodge upon a crown of rocks, where one may spend the night and wait for the sunrise out of the smoke of the Smokies, over the trees and flowers.

This smoke or mist or haze is a striking feature of the Park. The Blue Danube is not often blue, but the Smokies are always smoky. If you stoop a bit and bend your head into a horizontal position you see the haze better. It hovers over the mountains like ethereal veils of colored sunbeams. A vast collection of slightly used rainbows seem to have been woven into a gossamer quilt and thrown with copious folds and festoons over the heights.

Not much less striking than the mists are the "slicks," namely, the dense patches, miles long and miles wide, of rhododendrons that thrive on the rocky cliffs, too barren for the trees. They mat themselves so closely together that even the most agile mountaineer hardly can penetrate them. Bordering the slicks are primeval forests of red spruce and balsam, decades old, never humiliated by woodsmen's axes, sturdy as the heights on which they grow, independent as the mountaineers who live beneath them. There are many trees in the Park seven feet in diameter.

Roads and Sylvan Trails

The Great Smoky Mountains Park has excellent picnic grounds, extensively used. Picturesque bridges lead sylvan trails over many a ranging stream.

The auto roads, winding toward the Park, through Virginia, North Carolina, East Tennessee, or Georgia are among the most alluring on the continent, surpassed in this area only by those in the Park itself.

Few of the world's roads have a pleasanter task than those carrying vacationists to and into Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Primitive Transportation

This fast-disappearing type of locomotion is seldom seen except in backwoods sections to which good roads have not yet penetrated.

Textile Wages Revised Upward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A sign of a general wage-revision for Carolina and Georgia textile workers was the recent announcement here of pay advances of from 5 to 7 per cent among most of the mills in this Piedmont section.

Representative textile executives explained that a revision of wage schedules had been under consideration for some time, with the industry generally agreed concerning the "constructive policy" to be adopted.

Principal plants in Spartanburg, Cherokee, Greenville, and Union counties are among those taking the initiative in the revision program. Officials stated that the coordinated policy generally affecting the industry, was approaching completion and would be ready for announcement in a short time.

Only a slight variance will mark the schedule of increases, it was understood, because of differences in current rates. The prevailing legal minimum is 32½ cents an hour.

It is estimated that a general 5 per cent increase in Greenville County alone would add more than $500,000 annually to the textile pay roll and would raise the State total to not less than $3,000,000.

The Lyman plant of the Pacific Mills, located near Spartanburg, and employing approximately 2,600 workers, announced simultaneously its decision to increase wages immediately and the awarding of a contract for the construction of a $100,000 addition to its finishing plant, adding approximately 40,000 square feet to this department of the mill.

Pacific Mills operates plants at Columbia and Lyman in South Carolina and at Lawrence, Mass. Henry M. Bliss of Boston recently was elected President and Treasurer of the Pacific chain, succeeding Alfred E. Colby, resigned.

Since becoming affiliated with the company, Mr. Bliss has served as chairman of the executive committee. Prior to that he was head of the Massachusetts Mohair Plush Company of Lowell.

N. J. Studies Industrial Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 28—Methods of preserving New Jersey "industrial peace, especially in the light of the defense program," are being studied by a special committee delegated to the task by Gov. Charles A. Edison, it was disclosed today.

The unofficial body includes William L. Nunn, Newark University Professor of Economics representing the public, John P. Callahan, Newark building supply executive, and Albert W. Hawkes, President of Congoleum-Nairn Company, Kearny, representing employers, and Carl Holderman, head of Labor's Non-Partisan League, Congress of Industrial Organizations adjunct and Vincent P. Murphy, Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, representing workers.

The committee already has presented recommendations on four categories of the 10-point program it is devising, the Governor said.

These propose: Adequate supply of labor of only the types required at respective industrial centers, a series of Statewide conferences on labor differences for employers and workers, and employee housing in industrial communities.

Withholding details on the initial findings until the committee concluded the other six phases of its work, the Governor said these concern welfare and recreation for workers, labor representation on State boards handling matters pertaining to employment; use of State Police and the military forces in labor disputes; legislation affecting industrial relations; State mediation service, and anti-sabotage measures. The Governor reported an unusual degre of unanimity by the committee on the problems discussed, "in the light of the demands being made on all of us, particularly in defense activities."

Irresistible Spiritual Conflict Seen On for Man's Self-Respect

CHICAGO, March 28 (AP)—William Allen White, former Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, said here that present-day dictators are "strutting in rooster feathers with tin swords and silly goose step against the stone wall of human destiny."

"They are flouting the natural law of man's evolutionary progress," the Emporia, Kan., editor told a University of Chicago audience. ". . . for liberty will guide humanity's massed movements till man runs his appointed course on the planet."

Mr. White said that Americans should not shut their eyes to the European war, or put their fingers in their ears.

"We Americans," he asserted, "cannot seal our harbors and our ports. For it is more than a war or guns, tanks, planes, and armed men. We stand before an irresistible spiritual conflict for the self respecting soul of man.

"So long as that pragmatic philosophy of altruism is alive that sets up the welfare of others as the goal of man's destiny no tyrant is safe, no totalitarian State can survive."

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Santa Clara County Scout Paper Grew From a Humble Beginning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Growing from a mimeograph sheet to a four-column, four-page newspaper, marks the development of the Santa Clara County Council Scout Reporter, published by Burch Calkins of San Jose.

The paper was first published four years ago when Scouts Burch Calkins and Jack Brownlie of Troop 21 decided the unit needed a newspaper to keep the members informed of the interesting activities carried on by the Boy Scouts of Santa Clara County. An old multigraphing machine was obtained, and the Scouts worked earnestly. Interest in the paper grew rapidly, and soon the sheet was covering the activities of other Scout Troops. A special feature of the paper at that time was the printing of a 20-page mimeographed newspaper covering the activities of the Scout summer camp. From the small fee the publishers charged for the paper they succeeded in obtaining a printing press, and were soon serving an entire Scout district with news.

The staff consists of Burch Calkins, editor, Roy Stewart, assistant editor, Stanford Gum, feature editor, and Al Sheppard, Al Suma, Dan Williams and Dick Arthur, reporters. The reporters gather news from representatives of each troop and from Duncan McKinley, Boy Scout Executive of Santa Clara County.

Canada's War Efforts To Cut Living Levels

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 28—For the first time, the people of Canada have a clear idea of what the war is going to mean to them in their standard of life. A war program which Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King called the greatest ever attempted by a country of this size is going to reduce that standard, but it is going to stimulate more production than the Canadian people had ever thought possible.

Mr. King drastically revised the Government's original calculation that Canada would produce $5,300,000,000 in goods and services this year. Instead, such is the tempo of the war boom that the Government now expects a record national income of $5,900,000,000, as against $4,600,000,000 last year.

Thus Canada expects to produce $1,300,000,000 more than in the year of 1940. Unfortunately none of this increase can go into consumer goods, into things that the Canadian people can use. For this reason: Canada is going to increase its production of war goods beyond the total increase in output of all goods. Where it produced less than $1,000,000,000 in war goods last year, it must produce $2,500,000,000 this year, an increase of $1,500,000,000.

Optimistic Estimate

Obviously, therefore, with an increased total production of $1,300,000,000 and in increased demand for goods of $1,500,000,000, there will be around $200,000,000 less in consumer goods for the people. But this is an optimistic estimate.

It is optimistic because it depends upon the ability of Canada to produce $5,900,000,000 altogether and, at its present rate, Canada will fall far short of it.

Mr. King did not discuss this phase of the problem, but the figures issued by his Labor Department tell the story. To produce $5,900,000,000 as Mr. King said, Canada must absorb 200,000 more men into industry. These are the workers who must make the extra goods. And Canada is not yet putting these men to work.

Putting Men to Work

In January, the last month for which figures have been issued, Canada put to work only 9,223 new workers. To employ 200,000 extra men this year, it will be necessary almost to double this rate of employment. There is no sign yet that such a speed is being achieved or will be achieved in the immediate future.

To obtain all the men needed to boost the national income to $5,900,000,000 it will be necessary to move men off farms into factories. Indirectly, the Government is encouraging this movement by bonusing the prairie farmer to go into mixed farming. This will force the Ontario farmer to face new competition in such products as pork, bacon, and butter. The Ontario farmer may be expected to go more and more into war factories which are concentrated largely near him. But so far the movement is small and must be heavily increased to effect the desired result.

Effect on Consumer Goods

If the theoretical income of $5,900,000,000 is not reached—and this seems quite possible—Canada will not diminish its production of war goods. It will diminish still further its production of consumer goods and this will reduce living standards beyond the Government's present calculations.

Still, Canada is left with substantial amounts of goods for its own use. In 1938, for example, Canada had $3,200,000,000 of consumer goods for the use of its people. According to the Government's present calculations, it will have $2,900,000,000 left this year to spend on itself after the Federal Government has spent $2,500,000,000 on the war and about $500,000,000 on running costs. The country will not be much poorer this year than in 1938—if production can be expanded on the vast scale expected by Mr. King.

All these calculations are based on two distinct war programs. Under the first, Canada will raise and spend $1,500,000,000 to finance its Army, Navy, Air Force, and war industry. Under the second it will supply $1,500,000,000 in war goods to Britain. Canada will contribute altogether $3,000,000,000 to the war this year which, as Mr. King says, is probably a larger expenditure than any other nation of 11,000,000 people has ever made in history. On a basis of population this is equal to a war expenditure in the United States of $36,000,000,000.

British Debt to Canada

For the $1,500,000,000 in war goods shipped to Britain, Canada expects little cash payment. Mr. King estimates that after Britain has paid Canada all it can afford in goods and gold, it will owe Canada $1,100,000,000 in this year. Somehow Canadians must raise this money, must make the goods represented by it. How the Government proposes to finance this enormous drain on the resources of Canada is not clear yet.

Mr. King says it will be handled by repatriation of securities and by the accumulation of sterling balances. But the Canadian securities which can be repatriatted must be running low now and accumulation of sterling balances means simply loaning money to Britain. Canada is going into the loan-lease plan on a gigantic scale, for its size and resources.

Mr. King's statement that Britain will ship little gold to Canada this year confirms earlier predictions on this point. Also, it points to the growing problem of American exchange, for up to now Canada has used British gold to cover its heavy unfavorable trade balance with its neighbor.

This unfavorable balance is running to something over $25,000,000 a month now. How it can be covered when the flow of British gold dries up is not clear. But it is clear that shortly Canada must make some new arrangement with the United States, either by reduction of its nonessential purchases there, by sale of its American securities or by borrowings. Undoubtedly negotiations for a settlement based on one or all of these alternatives are now under way.

Seaway Criticized

OTTAWA, March 28 (AP)—The Canadian Senate passed the $1,300,000,000 war appropriation bill in final reading yesterday after the Conservative Leader, Arthur Meighen, had condemned the St. Lawrence waterway project at a time "when the last ounce of our muscle is needed for the immediate needs of war."

People could not be impressed sufficiently with the vital urgency of the war situation while the Government spent millions on "a transcontinental canal," he added, and the project would have "the worst possible effect on public opinion," both in Canada and the United States.

"We know President Roosevelt wants it. . . . But I don't want to see this country placed in the position of cuddling into the bosom of the United States," Senator Meighan said.

U. S. Cuts Red Tape on Aliens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—The Red tape tangling up the entrance into the United States of thousands of alien refugees fleeing the totalitarian advance in Europe has been scissored away by a new regulation which the Federal Department of Justice has put into practice here. The system hastening the change of alien status from visitor to immigrant has been effective since Jan. 20, but its operation had first public description by Stanley Diana, assistant Chief of the Law Division of the United States Immigration service at Ellis Island, before the New York County Lawyers Association here last night.

By agreement with Canadian authorities, aliens may now apply to the Immigration and Naturalization Bureau in this country for a "preexamination," Mr. Diana said. If they are approved, he added, they can make a quick trip to Canada and re-enter this country as immigrants under their national quota. Only belligerent nation's citizens—British, German and Italian nationals—may not take advantage of the new method entry.

In Canada, the procedure for the alien candidate for United States entry is application to the United States consul for a visa, Mr. Diana explained. If granted, he continued, the applicant may immediately return to the United States. Should the prospective immigrant not be able to meet all the terms of the new regulation, Dr. Diana added, his right to return here under his former status is guaranteed.

Under previous rules it would have been necessary for the alien to return to his own country and obtain the necessary documents—a procedure which is impossible for most European nationals today.

Key Men at University of California Get Leaves of Absence to Aid Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—The faculty of the University of California here, and the Berkeley city government are rapidly being depleted of "key men" because of national defense needs.

Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University, recently announced that 10 members of the faculty had been granted leaves of absence to serve in the armed forces of the United States.

The men are: Dr. C. H. Titus, Professor of Political Science at the University's Los Angeles campus, to serve in the Army's Public Relations Department; E. F. Frolich, field assistant in the College of Agriculture at Los Angeles, to serve in the National Guard; C. L. Garrison, Assistant in Agricultural Extension Division and Assistant Farm Adviser in San Joaquin County, National Guard; and seven members of the faculty of the University Medical School at San Francisco.

The latter are Dr. I. G. Schumacher, Assistant Professor of Medicine and Director of the Clinical Laboratory, University Hospital; Dr. J. S. McGuinness, Clinical Assistant in Surgery; Dr. J. B. Lagan, Assistant Professor of Medicine; Dr. J. J. Goldman, clinical assistant in medicine; Dr. S. N. Zuckerman, clinical instructor in pediatrics; Dr. R. L. Gold, clinical assistant in surgery, and Dr. H. A. Crail, clinical instructor in urology. The men will aid in the Government health program.

In the city government, Chester C. Fisk, City Manager, announced the resignation of A. L. Brinckman, Chief Building Inspector, to serve as a member of a civilian branch of the United States Army Engineers. Mr. Brinckman will be engaged in national defense construction work at Hawaii. It is anticipated that other key members of the city's engineering staff will be called shortly.

Portugal Escapes War—Not Hardship

'Inside the War'
Twenty-second of a Series

By W. E. Lucas

Who has returned to the United States after long journalistic service in Lisbon, Portugal.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spring is in the air; the world is waiting. Somewhere the Conjurer Hitler will produce his rabbit. It may be in the Balkans, or in Britain, or in Spain and Portugal. No one knows, though everyone has his own guess. That is a part of the Hitler technique which he has already tried on the Iberian Peninsula.

On three occasions during the past nine months Portugal seemed to be imminently menaced by war. First when the Nazi legions arrived on the Pyrenees in June, 1940. There was no reason at that time why the Germans should not sweep south to Gibraltar and west to Lisbon. There was nothing to stop them and, on the face of it, a firm stronghold right out into the Atlantic offered valuable advantages.

Then in the autumn, when Franco went to talk with Reichsführer Hitler, and Heinrich Himmler, head of all German police, arrived in Madrid and sent his outriders on as far as Lisbon, it appeared again that Portugal's fate was sealed. A few days ago it was reported that Nazi troops on a "mercy" mission were making for Santander; this was interpreted as a German foot in the door of the Iberian Peninsula and the first move in an occupation of Spain and Portugal.

But all these three scares have passed over and Portugal still survives as the one country in the whole Continent, with the exception of Greece and Turkey, which is not directly or indirectly under the domination of the Axis Powers.

Problems Remain Unsolved

But though the scares of invasion have retreated, the problems which the war has brought still menace Portugal. At the very outset the Premier, Dr. Oliveira Salazar, made his mind up to do everything possible to keep his country away from any entanglements.

He decided for strict neutrality, although this was against the centuries-old tradition of the close alliance with Great Britain. That policy was adopted, after consultation with England, in accord with Portugal's financial, economic, and political interests.

It has been strictly maintained, but it has not succeeded in relieving Portugal from the strains and stresses of the present war.

Today Portugal stands in a crucial position. On the one side its national independence is threatened by the Axis, and on the other its economic foundations are being undermined by the severity of the British blockade.

At the same time Portugal is unwillingly the ground for the tug of war between the contending interests of the two belligerents. In this plight everything depends upon the ability of its Premier-Dictator to tread the middle path between these conflicting forces. Unlike the other small neutral states of Europe, Portugal is a colonial empire with widespread possessions.

Premier Strongly Supported

Whatever may be said to the contrary, the Portuguese are behind their leader, even though they may not be so favorably disposed toward the regime as a whole. It is inevitable that an authoritarian state should contain elements in the Government and among the people who draw inspiration from some aspects of the dictator regimes in other countries.

Many Portuguese institutions bear a real or superficial similarity to German and Italian practice. The very fact that Dr. Salazar himself is a Dictator produces the subconscious reaction that a British victory would be a blow to dictatorships wherever they may be found in Europe.

On the other hand the national character, the traditional sentiment of the people, and the fundamental principles of Portuguese life arouse a natural sympathy for the Allied cause. This conflict of thought and feeling within the country has produced strains which tend to weaken the political strength of the regime.

But beneath this sentimental and ideologic split there is a deep-rooted patriotism. The Government and the people are Portuguese first and then only secondly pro-British or pro-German. This has enabled Dr. Salazar to carry out his war policy with a certain amount of success and to face the war problems as far as they concern Portugal.

Vital to British Shipping

This, however, does not make the country's position any the less critical. For Herr Hitler a German occupation of Portgual has obvious advantages. It is the complement of any Axis move to close the Western Mediterranean to the British fleet.

The seizure of the Portuguese seaboard and possibly the islands of Madeira and the Azores would close one of England's vital shipping lanes. From Lisbon there is an excellent jumping off ground for a Nazi propaganda and "nerve" offensive against the South American States.

Any acceptance of Axis domination in Portugal would have immediate strong reaction in Brazil. The Portuguese colonies lie spread out in Africa. This Axis threat is real and constant and Portugal's hope, apart from active British support, depends on strengthening the barrier on the Pyrenees.

Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain is Dr. Salazar's first and last line of defense. From the first moment that Germans troops appeared on the French Spanish border, Portugal's policy has been to bolster every element in Spain which was against Nazi penetration. The two countries have come closer together than at any time in their long history.

Outlet for Food to Spain

Through Portugal, with the friendly and financial assistance of Great Britain, has flowed the food to feed the starving Spaniards. Incidentally this same policy has done something to find a market for the surpluses from the Portuguese colonies.

Against this physical threat, involving a possible loss of independence, the pressure from the British side is affecting the economic prosperity of the country. British policy in the past has always been to maintain Portugal's freedom. Today this necessity is no less vital.

Premier Salazar knows that England might send military assistance to repel any invasion from the east. His problem with Britain is how to loosen the noose of the blockade which is slowly strangling Portuguese trade. Portugal's important Central European market has gone, and there is little where else to make up this loss.

Its colonial produce, which is steadily piling up in the warehouses of Lisbon, Angola, and Mozambique, must take second place to that of the British, Netherlands and Belgian empires in a world where the flow of international trade is reduced to a mere trickle.

Against these hard economic facts there is little that Premier Salazar can do, even though there are hundred of Nazi agents in the country willing to buy at almost any price. The British blockade is exerting a relentless pressure on Portugal's economy. Its immediate effects are seen in the limited systems of rationing which has been recently instituted.

A Balance Sheet

In the disposition of its immediate future Portugal has no choice. The British blockade is a factor against which it cannot fight, though through friendly negotiation it may be able to soften the force of its blows.

The maintenance of its independence will be decided by the necessities of Axis strategy. If Herr Hitler wants the Iberian Peninsula he will try and take it. But his wanting must be conditioned by a reading of the balance sheet with its profit and loss account. Here the strategic advantages are obvious. But by how much do they outweigh the costs?

An occupation of the Iberian Peninsula would entail the tremendous task of feeding 40,000,000 extra mouths, unless Her Hitler is prepared to let Spain and Portugal starve. It would entail an enormous strain on the already slender transport reserves of the Nazi European Empire.

It would envisage a still wider dispersal of German military and air strength while making more tens of millions active and potential enemies. It would lay open a thousand more miles of coast line to attack from the mistress of the seas and might perhaps make another battlefront. Portugal's chances of emerging from the war with nothing more than a shattered economy seem good.

Tomorrow's article in this series will be by Saville R. Davis, Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who has just returned to the United States.

Colombian Liberals in Split

BOGOTA, Colombia, March 28 (AP)—Control of the dominant Liberal Party which has ruled Colombia since 1934 still was a matter of dispute today as rival factions awaited official returns to be made early in April from the March 16 Congressional elections.

Unofficial returns indicated that the Liberals had maintained a majority in the Chamber, with 84 seats to 47 for the Conservatives.

Chief interest centered on control of the Liberal bloc because Congressional and departmental representatives will nominate the 1942 Presidential candidate. The Liberal nomination is considered tantamount to election, barring a Liberal split.

Followers of former President Alfonso Lopez, who has urged Colombia not to become too deeply involved in defense co-operation with the United States, claimed control of the Liberal bloc, with 55 of the Party's Chamber seats. The anti-Lopez Liberals, led by President Santos, who has been outspoken for full defense co-operation with the United States, disputed this claim.

Dr. Lopez, who was President from 1932 to 1936, may seek the Liberal nomination in 1942. President Santos is not a candidate for re-election. The Colombian constitution forbids two consecutive terms.

Jewish Youth Holding Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 28—With messages from President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Vice-President Wallace stressing the role of religious youth "in these anxious days," the seventh annual national convention of the Young People's League of the United Synagogues of America convened here today. More than 600 delegates from 300 Jewish groups of the Nation are at the Hotel Chelsea for the sessions, the theme of which is "Charting the American Way—The Share of Religious Youth."

"It seems to me that the theme you have chosen for this year's convention is both stimulating and provocative of thought," the President's message read. "In these anxious days we need above all things the guidance which religion can give. It is particularly fitting that the part which religious youth can play is to be emphasized in your deliberations."

Vice-President Wallace's message was that "the religious youth in this Country can aid in strengthening the spiritual ideals which have in the past contributed very greatly to the growth and development of the United States," and Mrs. Roosevelt wished the 600 delegates "a fruitful and enjoyable meeting."

The prelude to the convention was a round-table discussion of the conclave theme over a national radio network this afternoon.

Rating Cards Disclose Shortcomings And Help Workers to Correct Faults

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—"Report cards" for workers—to help them over the hurdles to better jobs and better pay—are helping break down the traditional secrecy of personnel files.

One large Baltimore industry—whose President asked anonymity because of "defense" operations—typifies the new approach.

"We have a thorough system of 'merit rating' our men," the personnel manager explained, "as do many companies.

"But it is only by showing those ratings to the men that they can know what their failings or handicaps are. Those shortcomings never have occurred to the individual man. Thus our reports are designed to help the men, as well as supply us with a record of their work and abilities."

Educational handicaps, personality quirks, temper, carelessness, emotional unsuitability to a particular job, unwillingness to follow rules, are some of the shortcomings disclosed to the men.

Workers are "rated" semi-annually. Started last summer, the first report sent many men back to "school" in a company club educational program.

The rating is done by foremen and departmental heads, on forms consisting of 11 "characteristics sheets" ranging from quality and quantity of work to job knowledge, versatility, ability to learn, initiative, dependability, and health.

There are five ratings under each heading. Under "initiative" for example, the range is from "invariably avoids difficult jobs. Waits to be told" to "Original. Self-starter. Exhausts all possibilities before asking for help."

Employees doing the same kind of task are "evaluated" in a group. The foreman or departmental head first chooses the employee in the group with the best rating, then the one with the worst under each separate heading. The others are graded in comparison with them. This is done for all 11 characteristics.

Each individual's rating is then compiled on a separate sheet showing the characteristics and degree of merit. The worker can see a copy of this to learn in what respects he may be deficient.

This phase of the company's personnel work is "research to find ways of recognizing and developing the merit, abilities, and talents of an individual," the personnel manager explained.

Another research phase is "to learn more about the reactions, and the place or group into which each individual fits in the company, from laborer to President."

French Announce New Synthetic Gas

VICHY, France, March 28 (AP)—Georges Claude, French natural scientist, has announced to the Academy of Science in Paris that he has made a new automobile fuel composed of 60 per cent ammonia and 40 per cent acetylene.

The new mixture starts motors without preliminary preparation, he said, and a tankful will run a car 500 kilometers (about 300 miles).

America: Slave or Free?

22 *Ant-Hill Economies Or Free Enterprise*

The United States is the richest nation on earth.

Some of the totalitarian states are big, but they are relatively gaunt, hungry and poor.

Most American homes have a bathtub. In Japan, in the fuel shortage a year ago, even some of the public baths, on which the public depends, had to be closed.

Americans, on the whole, eat well. They slather butter on bread. In Germany fats are rationed. Milk and eggs are hard to get.

Does this prove that democracies are superior to the ant-hill economies? It certainly shows that it is more comfortable to live in them. Americans can not realize, short of actual observation, how fortunate they are.

Yet not all Americans are so fortunate. Certain questions, indeed, remain.

Is the opulent New World making the most of its opportunities? And is it the very lack of raw materials which is turning the "have-not" nations into robber states? Germany has made amazing increases in productivity; can democracies keep their old, easy-going ways, in competition with the savage Spartan discipline of the new order?

Slave Way

One day in Moscow, before the present war, a group of Americans paused before the Kremlin with their Intourist guide.

One of the Americans was a reporter. Instinctively he reached for his pencil. It was a big, black newsman's pencil—the kind where the paper unrolls when you need a new point—and on this occasion he pulled the thread at the side, and unrolled a little curlicue of paper which dropped onto the cobbles of Red Square.

The guide was astonished. She picked up the roll and examined it. She hadn't seen this kind of thing before; indeed, she lived in a land where pencils of any sort are to be cherished. Russia is a country without minor conveniences; a country where shop windows are still discouragingly empty or, worse still, are full of goods that were made for shop windows and not for sale.

The expression of incredulity on that Russian guide's face lingers on when more important matters are forgotten. It recalls the poverty and drabness of the Soviet life; the old woman sweeping the tramway switch all day long with a witch's broom of twigs, for a few rubles a day, and the ragged man, under a culvert, avaraciously counting out half a dozen mildewed plums from a pocket into a soiled newspaper.

Counter Revolt in a Pencil?

Perhaps the confidence of that Intourist guide in the Soviet system was undermined and shaken by one No. 622-T Blaisdell "Big Black" pencil, and what it stood for. It would have been harsh to show her a Sears-Roebuck catalogue, still harsher to offer her a copy of Vogue.

But Russia is not the only totalitarian state with a low standard of living. In Japan the average petty official with three dependents, it is estimated, spends only $7 a month on food. Nails are said to be so scarce now that thieves in Japan steal them at night from the fences.

The Italian living standard is higher, but not comparable to America's. Of the four "have-not" countries, Germany is at the top.

Herr Hitler's ruthless ant-hill state gave every man and machine a job, at a time when America was feeling the dry-rot to national morale of part-time production.

Full Employment Guaranteed

"The Government guarantees full employment for both industry and labor," wrote Otto D. Tolischus in an analysis of the German regime in the New York Times magazine section of June 30.

"If wage rates remained virtually stationary and have been reduced from the outbreak of the war, earnings due to steady employment and longer hours have increased by some 15 per cent over 1933.

"Workers enjoy a socialism which has improved working conditions, has established paid vacations for all, has established leisure and vacation recreation, . . . has provided labor courts for appeals against dismissal and honor courts for appeals against insults to the workers' honor."

Some of the points mentioned by Mr. Tolischus were part of the German social scheme before Herr Hitler came to power. But of their continuing existence there can be no doubt.

Germans Not Starving

Calvin B. Hoover, consultant of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, emphasizes that Germans are not starving by any means, as many Americans seem to suppose:

"Per capita consumption in Germany increased from Hitler's advent to the outbreak of war. Per capita real income of the average fully employed worker increased from 1932 to 1939 by about 20 per cent. . . .

"Between 1932 and 1939 the number of employed workers increased by about 60 per cent. . . . From 1932 to 1939 production of consumption goods increased by more than one third. . . ."

In short, Mr. Hoover declares, Herr Hitler gave his countrymen guns and butter, too. How did he do it?

"Hitler simply took a country whose economic machine was operating at only half capacity and by the injection of purchasing power through his rearmament program put the machine at full production."

This is the kind of economic competition that an ant-hill economy can put up.

Free Way

Saturday night on Main Street . . . how far away seems the poverty, want and hardship of all those grim-lipped, ant-hill powers!

Main Street, you remember, is in Gopher Prairie, which lies where the spur track makes a V with U. S. Highway No. 20.

Main Street runs across the length of the United States, too. How it has changed in 20 years since Sinclair Lewis wrote about it; how it symbolizes in its lights, its moving crowds, its carefree laughter, the essence of the American way of life!

It seems incredible that such different scenes could be going on now, at one and the same time, on the same planet. Here on Main Street the streets are packed, the stores are brightly illuminated, every parking space is filled, the soda fountain at the Tombley drug store has every seat occupied and half a dozen people are buying post cards at the notion counter simply to kill time till they can get a place. How Ned Riley and that Reicher fellow are rushing behind the counter, scooping up ice cream, sluicing down soda water, mixing thick, rich double-malteds, slapping lavish helpings of half-melted butter on toast for fried ham sandwiches and cutting them deftly with one snick of the knife, and asking "Who's next?" all at the same time.

Main Street and Dictatorship

This is going on on Main Street, and at the same time, on this same planet German housewives are consulting ration cards to see if they can get another pat of butter next week, Italians are using twice-adulterated bread, Japanese mothers are presenting birth-certificates of new-born babies to get the ration of six yards of cotton cloth (allowed only to them) because the current flimsy fiber sufu cloth, which turns into a sludgy mass after its second washing and has only 5 per cent the textile strength of cotton, is bad for babies. And round the end of this same whirling globe, outcoming travelers from Russia cry for joy upon seeing the color and the art and the imagination of ordinary capitalistic billboard advertisements.

No, it is impossible to imagine those other scenes on Main Street's Saturday night. And yet an occasional fitful flash of early spring lightning, and a far-off booming of thunder is strangely ominous to one who stands today on Main Street and thinks of far-off things.

Symbol of Progress

Main Street we will take, then, as our symbol of American plenty and progress. There have been 10 years of hard times, it is true, yet despite this, how it has changed in a generation!

Where are the farmers? Twenty years ago their teams, and rackety Model T's stood side by side at the curb. Now in their place stand streamlined cars. And the farmers and, above all, the farmers' wives, where are they? These men with big wrists and deep tans are probably the farmers, though you would hardly guess it from their clothes; but how the women have changed! Back in the days before the Tombley Drug Store put in fluorescent lighting and decorated its front window with crepe paper rosettes, not free of fly specks, the abashed farmers' wives were distinguishable a long way off. They wore coarse, mended stockings, bulgy shoes, ancient rusty dresses and more ancient hats. Now, where are they? Their fashion is the fashion of Saint Paul or Minneapolis, Boston or Chicago, and the shop windows are suddenly like the shop windows of those cities. The $4.98 dress in the window here is not so good, to be sure, as its $50 Bonwit Teller model, but for style it is its counterpart, and as the seasons advance they will run the whole gamut of Bangor, Narragansett Pier and Palm Beach svelte bathing suits for the farmer's daughter in summer, trousered ski-suits in winter.

A Quiet Revolution

Main Street knows skiing now in winter; this more varied life and discovery of the outdoors is part of the banishment of provinciality; badminton, too, and strange things like archery, and water-polo in the new WPA pool. The local newspapers which undernourished their readers on international matters are supplemented now by Swing, Warner, Gunther, Davis, Kaltenborn, by the turn of a radio switch. Bernard De Voto has recently drawn the picture of America's richer Main Street life as it now is; making in its way the kind of quiet revolution that shakes nations and that never gets into newspapers.

Meanwhile, all through the careless evening as Main Street celebrates its Saturday night, the wheels of Germany are turning, turning; the industrial capacity is straining in one vast ant-hill of activity, and men and liberties and human freedoms are all subordinated in one great mass movement to produce.

What conclusion is to be drawn from these two widely different pictures?

In a general way they speak for themselves. Down to the present, on the material side, democracy has the advantage. No standard of living in the world compares with that of the United States.

Main Street, U. S. A., has produced a popular level of comfort beyond anything known anywhere before in history.

And yet, when all is said, the challenge is still there.

Even with its armament work, Germany has managed to improve the output of consumers' goods, it appears. It seems to have produced cannon and butter, too. Hitler has turned his country into one ant-hill, and offered a grim alternative to the easy-going way of democracy; democracy which in the United States, before the arms boom got under way, seemed to be permanently becalmed in depression. Even in America, where prosperity is so obvious, wealth has not always been distributed evenly, and some areas have not shared in the high level.

The challenge exists. Can an economic system endure which accepts the presence of several million idle men as something more or less permanent? The answer is that democracy, once roused, can do everything the totalitarian state can do, and do it better! But it must be roused.

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.

Antarctic Party Heads Home, Much Equipment Left Behind

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Leaving behind them costly stores of equipment buried indefinitely in the polar snows, the men of the United States Antarctic Expedition voyaged homeward today after almost two years at the bottom of the world.

Officials in radio communication with the historic cutter Bear disclosed that the 26 men evacuated by plane earlier this week from the Expedition's ice-bound east base left behind everything they could not bring out on their backs or in their pockets.

Personal effects, food sufficient for months, books and scientific equipment were included. All the supplies, however, are expected to be safe until the next expedition arrives—possibly years hence. Prowlers are non-existent in the Antarctic.

Also abandoned were the Expedition's 27-ton "snow cruiser," buildings, cooking equipment, power tools and other bulky items, but from the outset there was no intention of bringing these back.

Besides the 26 men on the Bear, en route to Punta Arenas, Chile, there are 33 men from the west base homeward bound aboard the Interior Department survey ship North Star. The two groups were separated by some 1,200 miles during their Antarctic stay.

Both ships will leave the Chilean port about April 2 for the United States, the North Star being due May 15 at Seattle and the Bear five days later at Boston.

Original plans contemplated a five or six year stay in the Antarctic for the Expedition, but its work was ended prematurely when Congress refused to vote any further funds in addition to two appropriations totaling $521,000.

The men from the east base were removed in two emergency flights which officials termed "remarkable," because the Bear had been blocked by ice for more than a month from reaching the camp site in Marquerite Bay, Palmer Peninsula. They were flown in plane capacity loads of 14 men first to Mikelson Island, 112 miles to the north, and then transported to the Bear by whaleboat.

There were no major difficulties earlier in removing the west base party of 33.

Although the abandoned stores were extensive, nothing has been written off the books. Some day, after passing of the defense emergency which prompted Congress to refuse funds to finance a longer stay, virtually everything may be of use to another expedition, officials said.

Strengthening of Democracy Found in Radio-Press Links

NEW YORK (AP)—Signs pointing toward strengthening of democracy in the United States: more people reading newspapers, a new class listening to the radio.

These signs come from a fact-finding study of radio and the press by the office of Radio Research, Columbia University, under direction of Paul F. Lazarsfeld. The project was sponsored and supported by the Rockefeller Foundation.

The study finds that thus far the radio has not been detrimental but probably even beneficial to newspaper reading. One benefit is follow-up reading after radio listening.

This reading is not confined to newspapers but is extensive in the press. It is most evident in a crisis

"The effect of radio on reading," Dr. Lazarsfeld writes, "is great, especially for certain strata of the population educated enough to have reading habits, but not so high on the upper cultural level where people do not listen to the radio and are so sophisticated they are not likely to take rather unspecific advice as to what they should read."

New Class

The new class of news listeners on the radio comes from a very large section of American population which seemingly never has developed reading habits.

"This person," Dr. Lazarsfeld says, "seems to know less, to have a more episodic and less deep-rooted concern with current events than the person who was brought up on a newspaper diet."

This spread of democratic interest, however, appears to be only in its beginning. These listeners belong mostly to the 50 per cent of Americans whose education has not gone beyond the grade schools. These people in many instances do not read, Dr. Lazarsfeld says, because they have not acquired the necessary skill.

Lacking reading habits, they also do not listen to serious broadcasts. Among such persons, the study suggests, radio has not seen its task clearly.

Signs that both the printed word and the spoken radio word will jointly be necessary, at least for a long time to come, appear in striking differences in preference of a large class of adults.

One type of individual prefers reading. For one thing, he can choose his own time, and not be restricted to certain fixed periods for favorite programs. These people also said: "I seem to get things easier by reading them . . . I become more absorbed in reading."

The other type explains: "It takes more energy to read than to listen . . . you can just close your eyes. . . ." "I understand easier when I am listening. . . ." "I live right inside the radio when I am listening."

Talk Plain English

Some listeners complained that in reading one sometimes doesn't know the words, but that on the air "they talk in plain English."

The newspapers, Dr. Lazarsfeld says, cut themselves off from one very important source of information about readers by not keeping their own circulation figures in a form useful for studying the effect of radio.

Circulation, he says, needs to be studied in crises, in relatively quiet periods, in rural and urban areas, in areas covered by radio networks and by areas of local broadcasting.

He points to the co-operation between radio and press, the radio giving the first break on big news and rousing interest in newspaper reading of the details.

He suggests a similar co-operation in advertising—with the radio announcing a product and referring for further details to current newspaper and magazine advertising. This sort of advertising, he thinks, would exert a "clinching effect" on the consumer.

The link between radio and the press is already strong. The Columbia study finds that about one-third of American stations at present are professedly owned by newspaper interests.

S. C. Registering Skilled Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Skilled South Carolina workers not now using their talents to the full, and every person available for training for defense jobs, are being registered by the South Carolina State Employment Service, a division of the South Carolina Unemployment Compensation Commission. Registration will continue through April 15, it is announced.

The movement to register every South Carolina worker capable of and available for defense jobs is a part of the Nationwide registration of workers by State employment offices, to augment production of essential defense materials, it was said.

Increasing shortages of skilled labor in certain occupations in the aircraft, shipbuilding and machine shops and machine tool and other defense industries are responsible for the intensive national effort to locate all available workers, it was pointed out.

76,000 French Prisoners Reported Freed by Reich

VICHY, France, March 28 (AP)—The War Ministry announced that the Germans have released or given leave to 76,000 French prisoners of war and have agreed in principle to give leave to 12,000 more.

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Britain to Draft Army Solely for Civil Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 28—Formation of an army of civil-defense militiamen—easily transferable into a national mobile force to aid any heavily bombed areas—will be a consequence of the new national service bill, which is to give the Government power to conscript men for air-raid precaution purposes.

Great interest has been aroused by the measure among various American commissions now here studying the operation of British civil-defence organizations such as the Home Guard and fire fighters.

This bill, aiming at perfecting Britain's civilian line of defense, on March 28 passed the second reading in the House of Commons by 176 to 4 votes thus virtually assuring its passage. It will fill the gaps in local air-raid fighting organizations, due to calling men to military and war-production work, by introducing full-time service recruitment in civil defense.

Objectors to Be Called

Manpower for this work includes those liable to be called up for the armed forces and conscientious objectors. But few men under 30 will be called up, according to present indications.

This work is classified as civilian and humanitarian and these civilian conscripts will be drafted mainly to its fire-fighting services, police war reserve, and first-aid rescue parties. They will not come under the King's regulations or military law, according to Home Secretary Herbert Morrison, but under the ordinary civil code with disciplinary penalties against leaving the service.

Men called will be organized on a national or regional basis into mobile "go anywhere" brigades ready to deal with the consequences of heavy bombing attacks wherever manpower is scarce. In so far as possible men will be placed on duty in their home towns and in services they prefer. However, since they are in the service of the Crown they are transferable anywhere in the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man.

Establishment of a full-time civil-defense organization should bring regional and nation-wide cooperation and a greater uniformity in fire fighting and air-raid precaution services.

Conscientious objectors, under the new legislation, are liable to serve in the humanitarian work of the new civil-defense conscripts, except that they will not be draftable to police service. The Nation, as Labor Minister Ernest Bevin pointed out, has been tolerant and generous to conscientious objectors observing strictly the liberty of conscience principle and giving them a double opportunity to prove their cases before judicial tribunals. However, should they wilfully fail to carry out the tribunals' orders, then they are punishable by two years' imprisonment or a fine of £100.

The existing volunteer civil-defense army, including fire bomb fighters, is equal to about 3,000,000 men, according to Home Secretary Morrison. They already have done invaluable work and, with better organization and increased numbers, should be more efficient. In addition, they should be able to supply American commissions with useful information on the practical working of civilian defense schemes.

Invitation to A. F. of L.

The newest deputation expected here is that of the American Federation of Labor which the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress has voted to invite to send a delegation to Britain to observe wartime conditions for themselves. This deputation will be given a comprehensive survey of labor's war effort and of the organization of industry and civil defense here. In addition, it is hoped the delegation will study relations of trades unions with Government departments in the war effort and so introduce American labor leaders to an administrative sphere hitherto new to them.

This invitation follows a recent visit of Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary of the T. U. C., to the United States.

More Ghettos in Rumania

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 28 (AP)—Premier Ion Antonescu decreed today the expropriation of all urban real estate owned by Rumanian Jews as "an act of national reconstruction."

Jews baptized before 1911 or those who were wounded or decorated in battle and their descendants were made exceptions.

The last part of the decree said that "a suitable residence will be found for expropriated Jews," which was interpreted to mean that ghettos were planned.

All Jews in Rumania, 722,000 before Hungary, Bulgaria, and Russia gained parts of the country, must register their properties beginning tomorrow.

Army of Jews

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, has called on the British Government to permit the Jews of Palestine to establish a recognized Jewish volunteer military force on a basis of equality with the armies of the Free French, Free Poles, Free Norwegians, and Free Czechs.

At a public reception on March 26 in his honor, Dr. Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, declared:

"We were the first to suffer the onslaught of the Nazi hordes. As a people; as a race, we were the first victims of their organized brutalities; and honor demands that as a people, as a race, we take up the challenge side by side with other threatened peoples."

The address, Dr. Weizmann's first since his recent arrival from England, also declared that the solution of the Jewish problem lay in giving the Jewish people an opportunity to build a land of their own.

Tax on Holy Land

JERUSALEM, March 28 (AP)—The Palestine Government has imposed an income tax on the Holy Land for the first time since the days of the biblical tithe, levying a 10 per cent tax on last year's company earnings.

Dairy Stuff, Meat Needs in England

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—English authorities, it was learned today, have placed dairy and meat products at the top of the list of agricultural commodities wanted under the British-aid bill.

Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, gave this testimony at closed hearings of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee that approved a record-breaking annual farm bill.

The Cabinet member said that "first inquiries" from England after passage of the British-aid legislation were for cheese, evaporated milk, dried milk, eggs, pork, lard and vegetable fats.

The Administration's farm chief saw little hope that Britain would take some of the huge surpluses of cotton and wheat, major export crops which have been piling up in the United States since the war.

"They have enough wheat in Canada at the present time to care for British needs for nearly three years without imports from any other sources," he said.

Keeping British Crops Dry in Wartime

© Fox

The Mechanical Thatcher Shown to Kent Farmers

Scarcity of hand thatchers leads British farm authorities to develop the mechanical thatcher so that the additional storage of supplies of corn and hay needed for wartime requirements may be provided. But many hope that the ancient craft will be preserved as far as possible.

Craft Field Entered by Mechanical Thatcher

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The mechanical thatcher is here. Disappearance of the hand-thatcher from the English rural scene has opened the way for this new piece of government-sponsored farm mechanization.

A survey of the Rural Industries Bureau in 1939 found that there were only 530 hand-thatchers at work in Britain, and that they were finding it extremely difficult to obtain apprentices.

Consequently, when wartime conditions made it necessary for British farmers to grow a great deal more corn and hay, farmers found their stacks were being spoiled by rain before they could obtain the services of the thatcher. In some counties where the shortage of these craftsmen is specially acute, first-class thatchers are booked up for months ahead.

Loan of Machines

To solve this problem the Ministry of Agriculture here has purchased thatch-making machines which it sends round on loan to these districts.

The "Spider" thatching machine is the design used by the Kent War Agricultural Executive Committee. From straw, this machine makes lengths of thatch matting which can be put over the haystack to form a weatherproof thatch "roof."

The machine consists of a table fitted with a chain-feed device. This passes the straw under a shoe which can be adjusted to fix the thickness of the mat. As the straw passes under the shoe a pair of sewing heads, working in unison, sew the straw together with two bands of stitches.

Local agricultural committees arrange for an expert to give demonstrations to groups of farmers.

Craft of Individuality

While the mechanization of thatching is welcomed as helping to solve one of the farmers' many problems in wartime, lovers of rural amenities hope that it will not be allowed to supersede entirely the craft of the hand-thatcher—a craft which gave individuality and beauty to the many rambling old cottages dotted about the English countryside.

It is hoped that architects of the Ministry of Agriculture, in their reconstruction plans after this war, may initiate a revival of the thatchers' craft as they did after the World War when they selected Norfolk thatch for whole colonies of smallholders' houses in South Lincolnshire.

That the thatcher tapping and stroking the thatch with his leggett may once more take his place in English village life, is a cherished aim.

Nazis Impress on Matsuoka He Must Back Axis—Or Else

BERLIN, March 28 (AP)— Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, here for talks with German leaders, must make up his mind whether Japan will enter actively into the fight against Britain or be left to face both it and the United States alone later, informed German political circles intimated today.

The taking of Singapore—key British naval base in the Far East—was mentioned specifically in connection with the subject of Japanese participation in the fight.

If Japan declines to enter the fray at present, a victorious Germany and Italy might later show disinterestedness in Japan's plight, in the opinion of these circles.

That Japan could realize its ambitions in the Far East only by running into British and American opposition was taken as axiomatic.

Hence, it was argued, if Japan is in earnest about translating its Far Eastern dreams into practical politics, it must realize that its place is on the side of the Axis, not as a silent partner but as an active member.

Satisfaction over Mr. Matsuoka's visit at a time of "decisive battle" against England was voiced by Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, last night at a reception for the Japanese statesman and his staff at the Esplanade Hotel.

Mr. Matsuoka, who had his first talk with Chancellor Hitler yesterday, was introduced to a large gathering of Nazi political and military leaders. Also present were ambassadors and ministers from the various countries allied with the Axis—including the Yugoslav Minister, Ivo Andric.

Declaring that an ultimate German victory was assured, Herr von Ribbentrop told the assemblage that every Nazi bomb dropped on England "brings that Island Empire closer to destruction. . . ."

"Actually," he assterted, "this is our conviction — that England's fate is already sealed. We know today that the war is won for Germany and her allies — and toward the end of 1941 we believe the entire world will know it."

Mr. Matsuoka's program today included a talk with Walther Funk, Economics Minister and President of the Reichsbank and a luncheon meeting with Herr Hitler at which he presented Herr Hitler a gift from Japan's Emporer Hirohito—a hand wrought, miniature flower cart or "blumenwagen."

The gift was described as a costly masterpiece of the so-called "O-Hanaguruma," which in Japan is a symbol for "might and well-being."

British Chase Italians In Campaign in Eritrea

CAIRO, Egypt, March 28 (AP)—British troops are in hot pursuit of Italian forces retreating headlong toward Asmara, capital of Eritrea, following occupation of the key mountain town of Cheren by British Imperial Forces, the Middle East Command announced today.

There is developing an assault on Asmara by British armored formations pressing the initiative gained in the fall of Cheren. Capture of Asmara would open the road across the coastal plain to Massawa, chief seaport of the colony.

The British were also pushing the drive on the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad made possible by the capture of Harar, second largest city in Ethiopia. Harar is only 35 miles from Diredawa, a town on the railroad, the lifeline of Italian forces in Central Ethiopia.

Actually, the Italian Army in East Africa faced encirclement by at least five British and Allied expeditions.

Military experts here warned against too optimistic hopes for the early capture of Asmara—for its garrison will be swelled by the survivors from among the some 35,000 crack Fascist troops who defended Cheren.

In western Ethiopia, British troops aided by native "patriots" had driven in 200 miles from the Sudanese border to surround Debra Markos, a garrison town only 110 miles from Addis Ababa.

Farther south, a Belgian expedition reached the important trading post of Gambela, about 30 miles from the Sudan border and on a valley route to the capital.

Southeast of Addis Ababa South African, British, and native troops moved northward from recently captured Neghelli and Yavello, though 250 miles of alternating mountains and swampy lakelands lay between them and the Ethiopian capital.

A twin unit, which also marched northward from Italian Somaliland after the capture of the key ports of Kismayu and Mogadiscio, was the one that occupied Harar and now is reported advancing toward the railroad at Diredawa.

Cutting of the railroad at Diredawa was described as equivalent to immobilizing Italian troops in Central Ethiopia, for the line is their single effective supply route.

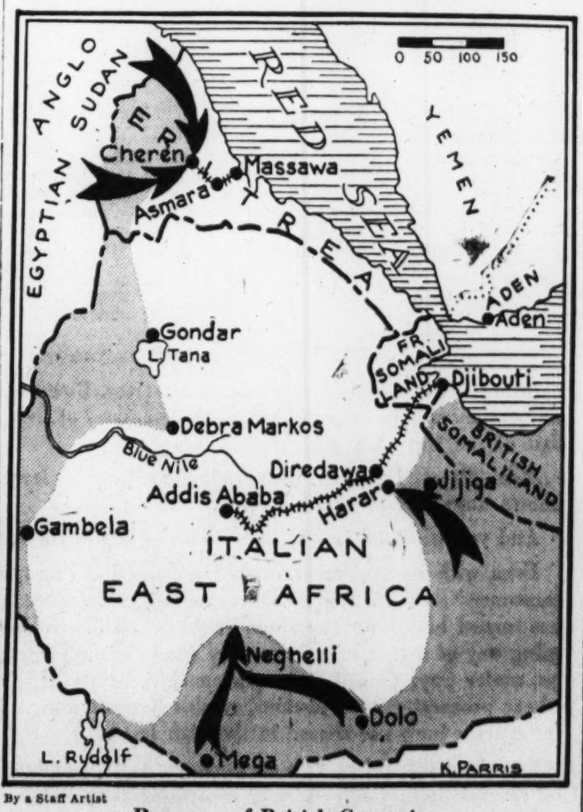
U. S. May Become Grower of Spices

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—World-wide war conditions may teach this country to grow its own herbs and spices.

Senators agreed to add $5,000 to the annual farm bill for experimental purposes after Dr. E. C. Auchter, plant expert, testified that dry southwestern sections of the United States might produce paprika, cinnamon, thyme, caraway seed and many other products now imported.

The Agriculture Department authority said that before the war the United States imported 150,000,000 pounds of herbs and spices valued at $15,000,000 and housewives, restaurants and hotels were complaining now about inability to obtain these supplies.

The War in Africa



By a Staff Artist

Progress of British Campaign

Shaded area shows the territory taken by British forces in Eastern Africa. Arrows show the main point of advance today.

RAF Pounds Nazis in Day and Night Raids

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—The Royal Air Force pounded the German industrial centers of Cologne and Düsseldorf with "many heavy bombs" in overnight raids extending from the Rhineland to the "invasion ports" of Dunkirk, Brest, and Calais on the Nazi-held French Coast, the Air Ministry announced today.

In the war at sea, the Admiralty announced that the submarine Parthian had torpedoed a 6,000-ton supply or troop ship and a 10,000-ton tanker in an Italian-escorted convoy south of Italy.

German daylight raiders touched off an alarm in London this morning, the first since the night of March 20, but three planes headed for the Capital turned back apparently without dropping any bombs. There were no reports of Luftwaffe activity over England during the night.

Attack on Shipping

The RAF night assaults, a communiqué said, followed daylight bomb and machine-gun assaults on German naval and supply ships from the Frisian Islands to the Coast of Brittany and produced "good results."

Despite a thick ground haze, pilots of the bomber command were declared to have found their targets at Cologne and Düsseldorf, setting off fires and explosions among factories and railroad yards.

Two especially large fires were observed at Cologne, returning pilots related, and at Düsseldorf flashes from bursting bombs were declared "clearly visible in the factory area to the east of the Rhine and near the main railroad station."

Coast Cities Bombed

Bombers of the same command were said to have attacked docks at Dunkirk and Calais and the naval base at Brest.

Three British planes were acknowledged missing from the night operations and two from the day raids.

In the daylight assaults on German shipping direct hits were reported on a ship in the harbor at Alderney, in the Channel Islands.

3 Sinkings Claimed

BERLIN, March 28 (AP)—The High Command claimed today that one German flier sank three merchant ships totaling 15,000 tons in a Nazi air attack on a convoy off the southwest coasts of Wales yesterday.

In London the Admiralty stated that two German bombers which attempted to attack a British convoy in Bristol Channel were beaten off by the 990-ton escort vessel Leith and one of the radiers was shot down. The other attacker was badly damaged, it was said. Neither the Leith nor any of the vessels in convoy were damaged, the Admiralty said.

The communiqué acknowledged that unts of the RAF new into West Germany during the night and that dwellings suffered damage from explosive and incendiary bombs and civilians were killed and injured.

Propaganda Game in Art Played by British and Nazis

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Germany and Britain are playing a tit-for-tat propaganda game over $8,000,000 worth of paintings which the British say the Nazis would like to cash in but which the Germans insist they cherish dearly.

The British say Germany tried to export the paintings to the United States to gain foreign exchange to help support (as the British expressed it officially) "the German system of propaganda, espionage and sabotage in America."

The Germans say, on the other hand, that the paintings, including a trio of Rembrandts, Raphael's "Virgin and Child" and others, are being treasured in bombproof shelters under precise temperature and humidity controls until the day they may be restored to German museum walls.

Recently Berlin held an informal exhibition of the works (or reasonable facsimiles) designed to prove (1) that they had not been shipped out of the country, (2) that part of them had not been seized by the British fleet, and (3) that none had reached America for sale. Officially, the British never made claims on points 2 and 3.

The interplay of claims and counterclaims since the dispute started is, to say the least, a laboratory example of modern propaganda.

Day-by-Day Chronicle

The play-by-play follows:

Feb. 12—British Ministry of Economic Warfare says paintings are en route to America, via Vladivostok and the Pacific.

Feb. 13—DNB, official German news agency, denies the British report without elaboration.

Feb. 22—Illustrated London News repeated British claim, printing reproductions of the paintings.

March 24—Germans reissue denial, promise to prove it.

March 25—Correspondents are taken to Kaiser Friedrich Museum where the 14 paintings had been brought laboriously from storage, it was explained, to spike the British story.

March 26—Spokesman of British Ministry of Economic Warfare goes back insistently to Feb. 12 claim but with modifications. He says if the pictures are now in Berlin they were stopped in transit because of the publicity and so the British have achieved their objective—halting their sale.

"From Great Distance"

At the Berlin showing the Prussian Director General of Museums, Otto H. Kuemmel, said that the paintings had been brought back to Berlin "from a great distance." He said he meant a bomb shelter outside the capital.

"Why don't art experts in the United States demand to see the pictures that allegedly reached America from Germany?" Herr Kuemmel asked.

"Why doesn't somebody in England who knows about canvases insist upon examining those allegedly captured?"

So far as Berlin correspondents could tell, the paintings shown were those involved in the British claim:

Raphael's "Virgin and Child"; Rembrandt's "Rabbi," "Potiphar's Wife Accusing Joseph," and "Man With Golden Helmet"; Fouquet's "Estinne Chevalier"; Velasquez's "Portrait of a Lady"; Botticelli's "Giuliano D'Medici" Portrait; Fra Filippo Lippi's "Virgin Worshipping Child with Little St. John and St. Bernhard"; Giorgione's "Portrait of a Young Man"; Jan Van Eyck's "Man with a Pink," "Arnolfini" portrait, and "Virgin With Child in Church"; Vermeer's "Young Lady With Pearl Necklace"; and a picture of a young woman attributed to Domenico Veneziano.

New Zealanders Held Bardia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—How New Zealand engineers raced the assaulting Australians into Bardia and held a portion of the Italian stronghold for them is revealed here by letters from the New Zealand expeditionary force in the Middle East.

The Australians began their assault on Bardia on Jan. 3, and the guns of Premier Mussolini's Libyan fortress were finally silenced by 3:30 p. m. next day.

A sergeant of engineers describes how men of his unit went through the wire defenses of the town on the day of its fall. They entered Bardia at 7:30 a. m. and zoomed along the Via Benito Mussolini, main street in Bardia, in a powerful staff car around 8 o'clock.

"We had to go under the Australian artillery barrage to get there and some Italian batteries were still holding out," wrote the sergeant. "There were also some machine gun posts and stray snipers. However, we had an extremely important job to do—to take the big water pumping station before they could wreck it. We were lucky, as the guards had fled before we got there and had not even tried to put it out of action.

"After a hasty search for time-bombs, which they might have left us, we settled down to holding the place until the Australians arrived. Personally, I was quite glad to see them when they eventually turned up about 3 p. m. It was a pretty eerie job waiting there in an Italian town which had not yet fallen."

Black Watch Watchers Again

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—Depleted in the British retreat from France last June, the famed Scottish Black Watch has been reformed and again is on war duty as a regiment of the 51st Highlanders Division.

The black-tartaned highlanders have helped to make British history for more than 200 years. Theirs is the only regiment of the British Army allowed to wear the red hackle of courage. The hackle—a tuft of red feathers that dangles from the tam-o'-shanter—was won against the French in 1795. French cavalry overwhelmed the red-coated regulars, captured two of their cannon, and turned them on the British.

Only the Highlanders' lines held. The red hackle was made their official decoration by a War Office memorandum of 1822.

Organized in 1729 to keep the peace in northern Britain, the regiment has fought from Africa to Flanders and from India to North America.

The Watch was decimated in covering the British retreat from France last spring, only a few hundred of the kilties escaping to form the nucleus of the present regiment.

Other regiments in the present 51st Division are the Seaforths, Argyll and Sutherlands, the Camerons and the Gordons.

Earl Crawford formed the first unit of the Black Watch. He was a lowlander and had no clan regalia or tartan. He ordered dark kilts to set his retainer apart from the red-coated regular British Army.

Their duty of watching other clans combined with their dark kilts to give them the Gaelic name "My Freiceadan Dubh," or Black Watch.

The Watch first saw foreign service in the Battle of Fontenoy in Flanders in 1745, when their unorthodox fighting upset the French, even though the British and their allies eventually lost. The Black watch fought against the French in Colonial America in 1763. In the Battle of Waterloo, the regiment was one of four cited in dispatches by the Duke of Wellington.

Air Editor Does an Air Stunt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The vacation of Horace L. Chisholm, aviation editor of the Melborne Age, was ending on a Thursday. And that Thursday morning he was in Auckland, New Zealand, which is located just about 2,000 miles from his job in Australia.

But being an aviation editor, this did not trouble Mr. Chisholm. At 6 a. m. Thursday he was leaving Auckland by the flying-boat Actearoa, one of the great Sunderlands which link Australia and New Zealand. By 3 p. m. he had landed at Rose Bay, Sydney. By advance arrangement he quickly passed customs officers. Then he sped to Mascot airport to catch a Melbourne-bound plane.

This plane took off finally at 4:10 p. m. but by the time Canberra was reached the passengers were bouncing between seats and safety belts and the pilot figured it might be necessary to stop over there.

However, Mr. Chisholm was carried on when the pilot changed his mind after a talk with the crew of a Sydney-bound plane arriving from Melbourne. By the time Essendon (Melbourne) was reached the ceiling was down to 400 feet and the ship had to tour the bay before coming in under the cloud. The landing was made at 8:10 p. m. and Mr. Chisholm was back at his desk at 10:30.

He was able to give the city editor of the Age a copy of that morning's issue of the New Zealand Herald, from Auckland.

Civilian Fatalities

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—About 50 civilians have been killed for each military fatality in German air raids on Britain since the war's start, it was disclosed today in an official statement which placed civilian fatalities at 28,859 and the seriously wounded at 40,166.

The exact military total was not given.

The figures were disclosed at Newcastle by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Home Security.

Mayflower Stone Hit

LONDON, March 28 (AP) — The Mayflower Stone at Plymouth, placed there in 1891 to commemorate the departure of the Pilgrims for America in 1620, has been damaged by a German bomb, authorities disclosed today.

They permitted correspondents to say that the Royal Courts of Justice (law courts), great neo-Gothic edifice at the junction of the Strand and Fleet Street in London, had been damaged in a recent raid; also, the Strand itself.

Ship a Day Built

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—The latest supplement to Lloyd's Register of Shipping shows that British shipyards continued to turn out more than a ship a day during the 14 days ended Feb. 6.

Eight yards completed 16 cargo vessels totaling 69,850 tons, 10,000 tons more than the admitted British losses during the two-week period ended Feb. 9.

New Jersey Governor Holds to Old Car

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 28—Gov. Charles Edison, for the moment, at least, is a poor prospect for automobile salesmen. In fact, so many people have asked him lately whether he was going to replace the 1938 State limousine he inherited from his predecessor that he has expressed a wish for legislative action to outlaw the question.

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All Sections of Yugoslavia Give Best Men for Cabinet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The new Yugoslav Cabinet shows, by its nature and composition, that the revolutionary change of government and policy that has just taken place is something more than the act of a military or political clique. It is one of the broadest national Cabinets Yugoslavia ever had.

Practically all of the ministers are civilians, not active soldiers. They may govern as a dictatorship, but one that was formed by the people to serve the people in a crisis, not one imposed by a little group of conspirators.

All Yugoslavia's political groups, except the "Quislingovitches," are represented in the new Cabinet. So are all three of the leading racial groups: Serbs, Croatians, and Slovenes.

The Serbs, inside and outside Serbia proper, have four historic parties: The Radical, the Democrat, the Agrarian, and the Independent Democrat. The Croatians have one loyal party, embracing practically all Croations, it is the Croatian Peasant Party. The principal political group in Slovenia is the People's Party. All these Yugoslav political organizations are represented in the new Government by their leading men.

Croatians Give Best

If present negotiations succeed, the Croatians will have given the very best they have—the men for whom most Croatians, in spite of all persecutions and discriminations, have been voting during the last 15 years. No group of men could be more authorized to speak for Croatia than these and what they seem to say is that they stick with the Serbs against the Nazis.

Negotiations are under way to have the Croatian group in the Cabinet led by Dr. Vlatko Matchek, the head of the Croat Peasant Party and of the Croat people. He is one of the most uncompromising democrats in Southeast Europe. With him is Dr. Jura Shutej (pronounced Shutay) from the turbulent Bosnian City of Sarajevo. From the Croats also is Dr. Joseph Torbar and Ivan Andres, both men of great influence and high standing.

Bosnian Mohamedans are represented by Djafer Kulenovitch, one of their most authentic spokesmen.

The Rev. Fran Kulovtz is the devoted representative of little Slovenia; his whole career is marked by opposition to Nazi aggression. His little Province, wedged in between Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, actually went into mourning on March 26 when Yugoslavia joined the Axis.

Real Masters

Sava Kosanovitch, representing the Serbs outside of Serbia, has distinguished himself by his untiring work during the last 12 years against every kind of dictatorship.

From Serbia proper come the two generals, real masters of the Cabinet, along with Bogoljub Yevtitch who may be called an extreme old-line nationalist, Dr. Jovan Jovanovitch, eminent professor in Belgrade University, and Momtchilo Nintitch, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, a leader of the powerful Radical Party and an uncompromising opponent of Naziism. From the same Serbian group comes Mihar Trifunovitch. The Serb Democrats and Agrarians are also well represented.

The Army, the intelligentsia, the peasants, city and village, Roman Catholics, Orthodox Serbians, and the Moslems all have joined to defend Yugoslavian liberty.

Cabinet Members

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 28 (AP)—Following is the revised list of the new Simovitch Cabinet:

Premier—Gen. Dusan Simovitch.
Vice - Premier — Dr. Vlatko Matchek.
Second Vice - Premier — Jovan Jovanovitch.
Foreign Minister — Momtchilo Nintchitch.
War and Navy—Bogoljub Ilitch.
Interior — Srdjan Budisavijevitch.
Transport—Bogoljub Yevtitch.
Finance—Jura Shutej.
Agriculture — Branko Markovitch.
Justice—Lazare Markovitch.
Education—Mihar Trifunovitch.
Commerce and Ministry—Ivan Andres.
Mines—Djafer Kulenovitch.
Public Works—The Rev. Fran Kulevetch.
Public Welfare and Hygiene—Kulovetz.
Posts and Telegraph—Joseph Torbar.
Food—Sava Kosanovitch.
Ministers Without Portfolio—Marko Dakovitch, Jovan Banjanin, Barisa Smolojan.

No Soviet Comment On Yugoslav Coup

By the Associated Press

Moscow, March 28

The Soviet Russian press published prominently but without comment today reports on the overthrow of the pro-Axis Yugoslav Government and the accession of Peter II to power.

Newspapers printed five successive Tass, official news agency, dispatches from Belgrade describing the sequence of events.

Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, published two columns of the reports on its foreign news page.

United States Ready to Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—The United States Government today put the maximum democratic interpretation on the two-day record of the new Yugoslav regime's opposition to the Axis agreement.

The defense of Yugoslavia is already deemed vital to the defense of America and the anti-Nazi Belgrade Government becomes immediately eligible for aid under the Lend-Lease Act.

Army and Navy experts began today a new check-up of possible transfers of military equipment from existing stores in order to render some assistance with the greatest possible speed, and it is understood that Britain will prove the medium through which this aid can reach the resisting Yugoslavs who are now refusing to go down under the Hitler heel.

In the judgment of American diplomats one clear sign of Yugoslavia's new independence toward the Axis is the expiration without any reply of the deadline Germany set for a declaration of the Government's policy toward the Axis pact which its repudiated leaders signed only a few days ago.

Greetings From Envoy

The Yugoslav Minister, Constantine Fotitich, said after a conference with Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles that establishment of a new anti-Axis regime in his homeland was symbolic of its national dignity. He said Yugoslavia must now be regarded as independent, rather than as an Axis dependency.

In a telegram to the Yugoslav communities, including the text of his messageto the King, Mr. Fotitich said:

"Our fatherland has proven once again all the high traditions of the Yugoslav people. Those traditions are led by one secred thought: honor, dignity and freedom of the country. Today—strongly united—the people of Yugoslavia stand by His Majesty King Peter II, son of the great King Alexander, the unifier. Today I am happy to announce to Yugoslav people residing in the United States the text of a telegram I have communicated to His Majesty the King.

"'To His Majesty King Peter II:

"'In this fateful moment, in which our people have found in Your Majesty their national leader, I beg Your Majesty kindly to accept in behalf of all the royal representatives and myself, the expressions of deepest devotion, loyalty and wishes for a long and happy reign. At the same time, I am happy to interpret to Your Majesty, the feelings of all Yugoslavs in this country who, in these trying moments, were gathered around the royal representatives and who today greet with joy Your Majesty's ascent to the noble throne of Karageorgevitch.'"

"Communicating the text of this telegram to you, I am emotionally thankful to our people in the United States for their feelings and devotion they have expressed so many times during these trying hours."

Peter of Yugoslavia: Royal Symbol of Liberty

Boy King, facing mighty task, joins brave band of monarchs who have defied Hitler.

By R. H. Markham

Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

King Peter II of Yugoslavia has added his name to the list of six European monarchs who dared oppose Adolf Hitler.

Of them, three are in exile—Carol of Rumania, Haakon of Norway, and Wilhelmina of Holland. A fourth, Leopold of Belgium capitulated and sits as a virtual captive in an occupied land. A fifth, George of Great Britain, has often been under Nazi bombs. A sixth, George of Greece, is in the midst of a destructive war. It is a group of courageous men and women, that young Peter has just joined.

He has taken an heroic step. Of course, he didn't take it on his own initiative, nor solely as a result of his own will. Peter, whom his subjects call "Péhtar," and his mother "Petrushka," is the ruler of an unstable state, containing 16,200,000 heterogeneous subjects, who are in great danger, and in such a situation, an inexperienced, rather retiring 17-year-old boy would not make momentous decisions all by himself. He was placed upon the throne by other factors. He is an instrument used to serve his Nation. Still, he is also a person, a lively sensible, lovable youth, who had to give his consent to a perilous experiment. He made a brave and very unselfish decision.

The statement that 17-year-old Peter didn't suddenly arise and seize the reigns of power doesn't mean that some boys of his age haven't been strong and independent rulers. Alexander of Macedon, for whom Peter's father was named, led an army division in a very vital battle, at 18 years of age. And in the very city of Belgrade, where Peter just accepted full royal power, another young Prince Alexander, at the age of 17, solely by his own decision and for his own interests, arranged a revolution, in 1893, overthrew a Regency, assumed complete authority, and managed Serbia's affairs as a wilful tyrant.

Enormous Responsibilities

But Peter has not been of this kind. Never very forward, he became even more retiring after his father's assassination six and a half years ago. That tragedy thrust enormous responsibilities upon him, from which almost any lad would have recoiled. At no time since then has Peter pushed himself before the public and when he did appear, on great occasions, he seemed quiet, and very thoughtful. He has spent most of his time in study, work and play in a small circle of companions. He has been serious, though not profoundly studious. He knows something of the modern European languages, but prefers Serbian to any of them. He has received good marks, but likes outdoor activity better than books.

He enjoys tools, finds pleasure in making things, revels in swimming, camping, riding. However, he is no husky "Wild Westerner." He does not resemble Alexander the Great who at a tender age rode broncos in the very hills contained in Peter's present kingdom. He is not exactly a "he-man" or "regular feller." As the little king, he is called in Serbian, Kraljevitch, and probably most Serbs would be rather pleased if Peter resembled a little more their legendary Kraljevitch Marko with the daring white steed. Marko carried a big club, wore long mustaches, laughed boisterously and was quick to display his physical prowess.

Grandfather Peter

However, this boy, too, is a typical Serb and a typical Karageorge—his ancestral name. He has many traits quite like those of his grandfather, King Peter, who was grandson of the first Black George. Grandfather Peter, when a youth, lived in Switzerland, in exile. He went to school as an ordinary student, became imbued with liberal ideals and even translated John Stuart Mills into Serbian. He was called back to Belgrade, in 1903 the capital of little Serbia, under very critical circumstances, after a revolution. King Alexander, the one who had willfully seized power as a boy and exercised it as a despot, had been assassinated by an Army conspiracy and Peter was invited home to occupy the vacant throne. That very same Army yesterday brought about another revolution.

The first Peter, though by no means glamorous, and in no respect a star, proved a very good king, was much loved, and before the end of his career received the two official titles of "Peter the Great" and "Peter the Liberator." It was under his reign that all the South Slavs were freed and joined in an independent South Slav (Yugoslavia) kingdom.

Grandfather Peter was practically the only Serbian king whose reign was not violently interrupted. After he had fulfilled the most glorious mission a Serb could imagine and finished in 1918 the revolutionary work of his ancestor, Black George, had begun in 1804, after he had helped crush both the Sultanic and the Hapsburg Empires and freed all the long subjugated Serbs from both, he passed on the scepter to his son Alexander, the father of the present young Peter.

Alexander, known as Alexander the Unifier, since he tried to unify the peoples his father had liberated, was a serious, hard-handed ruler.

For the first 10 years of his reign he found the task of unifying Yugoslavia extremely difficult, but stuck to parliamentary methods. Disunity and discord only increased, however, and to bring the Serbs and Croatians together he finally tried the desperate method of coercion. He established an unmitigated royal dictatorship. That aroused furious opposition from the Croatians, who were the most bitterly persecuted, and in October, 1934, the present king's father was assassinated.

The young king appears to be a good deal like his father. He is tall, thin, agile, with a long face and a pleasant smile. In all that he is classically Serbian, a "Shoumadiets" (man of the hills). No Serbian king was ever brought to the throne on a greater wave of devotion and hope. The Serbs are king makers and never did they show such enthusiasm in their king-making as yesterday. But they have placed a boy in a position of prodigious difficulty.

International, © Graphic Photo Union

Central Figure in Stirring Balkan Drama

Top: Recent and hitherto unpublished photograph of youthful King Peter II of Yugoslavia reviewing the royal guard of honor in Belgrade with his uncle, Prince Paul, former Regent. Inset: King Peter as shown in a portrait about five years ago. Lower: King Peter with his brother Tomislaw on a holiday in 1934. The King was then 10 years old.

Yugoslav Ship Lines Ready To Carry War Materials Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—Yugoslav shipping executives in the United States, elated over the reported turn of events in their homeland, were considering plans to make substantial units of their ocean-going merchant fleet available for transport of war materials to Yugoslavia in event of its attack by Germany.

Yesterday they had been quietly maturing plans to transfer 25 to 30 vessels to British control, the moment Yugoslavia's adherence to the Axis caused it to conflict with the interests of Britain, Greece and the Allies. Today, while the Yugoslavia situation was admittedly still in flux, shipping spokesmen declared that repudiation of the Cvetkovitch Government apparently had rendered unnecessary these negotiations, in which the Yugoslav legation at Washington was said to have had a part.

Providing a strongly pro-British regime solidifies its power at Belgrade, the next move for Yugoslav shipping interests might depend on what steps Germany would take, in the opinion of Yugoslav shipping executives recently arrived here from London.

Plans for the Future

If Germany makes no move to attack, the Yugoslav merchant marine, made up of 30 to 40 ocean-going freighters with an estimated 150,000 gross tonnage, will continue to ply its present routes, these informants said. The majority of the ships travel between North and South American, Australian and Indian ports, while a few, since the outbreak of the war, have been touching at British ports of call.

If on the other hand, Yugoslavia finds it necessary to defend itself against aggression, it was indicated that Yugoslav shipping concerns would bend every effort to make their vessels available to the homeland, particularly those now sailing in non-European waters.

It would be hoped, informants added, that, in keeping with President Roosevelt's policy to aid the victims of totalitarian aggression, Yugoslavia would be able to obtain war supplies in the United States. Transport of that material to Yugoslavia, through the Mediterranean and into the Adriatic, admittedly would be serious business, but new war developments in the event of Yugoslavia's entry into the fray, might be such as to ease the situation, as foreseen by shipping executives here.

Question of Bases

Italy, it was conjectured, might speedily be eliminated from Albania, thus freeing the whole of the Yugoslav side of the Adriatic. In any event, providing Greece held out, supplies could be landed at the Greek port of Salonika, it was held.

Yugoslav shipping men here, overwhelmingly pro-British, were vigorous today in their denunciation of the policy of the Cvetkovitch Government. Ivan S. Ivanovitch, Treasurer of Combined Argosies, Inc., American agency for leading Yugoslav shipping concerns, reported that one half of the vessels operated by one group of companies, an undisclosed number of freighters, had been placed under British shipping control when the war started. These were the vessels plying to British ports.

Frano Petrinovitch, director of Petrinovitch & Co., Ltd., leading London operators of Yugoslav vessels, denounced the previous submission of his country to what he termed "gangsters."

"The whole Yugoslav Nation is 100 per cent pro-British and pro-American," he said, "and especially have we been for years and years great friends of the Greeks; our Army and people have no wish to stab Greece in the back."

Yugoslavia's merchant marine sprang into being at the close of the first World War with the acquisition of several concerns whose vessels previously had flown the flag of Austria-Hungary. Even during that war, however, a few such vessels, manned by pro-Ally crews, switched over to the British flag. Plans for a closely similar move were well toward fruition yesterday, with British knowledge and acquiescence, Mr. Ivanovitch declared, and have been stayed only by the reports of a new pro-British Government in Yugoslavia.

President Watches Belgrade

ABOARD U. S. S. BENSON, March 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt, nearing the end of the fishing cruise which has provided only a partial escape from official duties, kept informed today on the Yugoslavian situation.

Aids said the President was receiving State Department reports via the Naval Radio.

In a move to strengthen further the United States defenses, Mr. Roosevelt placed more commodities under export control.

He signed a proclamation effective April 15 subjecting these products to the export licensing system: Animal, fish and marine oils, fats and grease, edible and inedible; vegetable oil seeds and other oil-bearing raw materials; fatty acids; cork; and certain explosives, including detonators and blasting caps.

The President addressed a letter to President Vincent of Haiti accepting an invitation for United States participation in the third meeting of the Inter-American Union of the Caribbean in Port-au-Prince, April 22-24.

Youth Head Named Hanover Governor

BERLIN (AP)—Adolf Hitler appointed Hartmann Lauterbacher, head of the Nazi youth movement, as Governor of Hanover today.

The appointment was made on the recommendation of Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring after Victor Lütze, Chief of Staff of the SA (brown shirt storm troopers) resigned the Governorship to devote his full time to the SA.

Herr Lauterbacher had been head of the organization since December, 1939, when Baldur von Schirach relinquished the job to join the Army.

Yugoslav Defiance of Axis Brings Rejoicing to Greece

By Harold G. Laycock

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece, March 28—News of the Yugoslav revolt spread swiftly through Athens and long before the noon papers appeared on the streets, the people were talking exultingly over the new development.

The new situation came as a tremendous relief after weeks of subdued anxiety, aggrevated by the strain of the war in Albania.

Even the reports of 20,000 additional Nazi soldiers and 40 planes concentrating in the Thrace region have failed to dampen the exhilaration of the people.

Completely fulfilled were all the Greek hopes that Yugoslavia's official actions would prove only a temporary phase, to be radically rescued by an overwhelming wave of popular revulsion against totalitarian slavery. The rejoicing was therefore given full rein.

The undeniable stability in Yugoslavia and the orderly cooperation of all elements, Serb, Croat, and Slovene, are the two factors which have caused perhaps the greatest relief among Greek observers. At this stage it is recognized that a civil war or even local disturbances would have done incalculable harm.

Greece, through editorials in the morning papers, recalls the close ties which have bound the two countries for more than a century. Emphasis is laid on the example that Yugoslavia has given of its traditional heroism in selecting a course of action which inevitably hems it with Axis hostile frontiers.

Yugoslav Revolt Spontaneous —Eight Hours Complete the Job

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 28 (AP)—The military revolt against the Axis alignment began at 2 a. m., March 27, and took control with the force of the Army behind it.

Jubilant crowds still tramped the streets today. The Belgrade populace seemed to accept as a foregone conclusion that the new Government would repudiate wholly the Regency regime.

The rush of men to the colors was swift. Trains, automobiles and taxicabs were commandeered to take them to the frontiers; military trucks rumbled through the streets; and overhead the sky was darkened with Yugoslavia's warplanes.

German and Italian nationals, gaily triumphant such a little time before, frantically tried to get out of the country.

After the frontiers of the country were opened last evening all travelers carrying German passports were refused entry.

[Reports from German-held Sofia, Bulgaria, said German troops occupying that country had reversed their southward movement toward the Greek and Turkish frontiers and were rushing toward the border of defiant Yugoslavia.]

Prince Paul Seized

Prince Paul, the chief Regent, was seized by the Army at Vinkovci, important railway junction near the Hungarian border. One report stated that he had left Belgrade for Athens at his own request.

The German Ambassador, Viktor von Heeren, rushed to the Foreign Office yesterday morning as soon as King Peter formed a new Cabinet. He was requested to state the German position immediately.

When he asked about the new Government's attitude towards the Axis pact which the old regime signed March 25 at Vienna, it was reported that the new Foreign Minister, Momtchilo Nintchitch replied merely:

"I can't tell you that yet."

Otherwise, the policy of the new government will be based on friendship for the Axis, Mr. Nintchitch is reported to have added.

The "revolution" itself was virtually a bloodless affair.

In eight hours the turnover was so complete that King Peter met his new Cabinet at the fortress in the heart of the city and rode resplendent on a white charger through the main streets while the cheering people pelted him with flowers.

Reports from the Provinces were scant, but indicated that the coup followed a pattern similar to that in Belgrade, with the Army wholeheartedly supporting the new regime.

Pact Status Uncertain

Although the entire population seemed to believe that the country now had a "war cabinet" which would immediately renounce the pact signing and break relations with Germany and Italy, the leaders of the new Government put out quite a contrary story.

Their foreign policy, they intimated, would be to live up to the terms of the Axis pact but give not another inch, meanwhile maintaining the Army at full war strength in "case of emergency."

Neutral diplomats, however, called this "window dressing"—an attempt to stall for time while Yugoslav military and internal situations are being consolidated in preparation for the widely-anticipated German attempt to take over the country with troops now in Bulgaria and Austria.

Greek diplomats made no secret of their belief they would get Yugoslav aid.

Meanwhile the crowds wrecked the German-Italian travel agencies, smashing large plate-glass windows. Demonstrators hustled Germans and Italians in the streets, which brought a diplomatic protest from the German Minister.

Several German automobiles bearing swastikas were overturned. The German Legation warned its entire colony to evacuate as soon as possible.

Germans who had taken over the city's best hotels and restaurants and other public places in the last few months suddenly went into hiding or left by automobile for the Reich.

A run on the banks in the Yugoslav Province of Croatia induced Vice-Governor Ijkob Ivkovitch today to declare bank holidays today and tomorrow. Only persons needing money to cover daily expenses are to be allowed small sums.

Nazi Control Board Flies to Africa

VICHY, France, March 28 (AP)—A German Control Commission was reported today to have left Marseille for North Africa by plane.

[Under the armistice Italian military officers were to supervise demilitarization of French defense zones in North Africa. On March 5 Mr. R. A. Butler, British Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, said a "considerable number" of German officers and men had arrived at Casablanca, Morocco, near Gibraltar.]

Moscow 'Repels' 'Chutes

MOSCOW (AP)—Twenty thousand farmers and workers of the Province of Moscow were called to start a two-day exercise March 29 in repulsing an "enemy" parachute landing.

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Long Court Delays Mark Bethlehem Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—One year, 7 months and 14 days of court action have followed the National Labor Relations Board's order of Aug. 14, 1939, that the Bethlehem Steel Company, now engaged on more than $1,000,000,000 worth of defense contracts, is fostering an illegal company union and that it must discontinue it.

A quick court determination on the NLRB order of almost two years ago might have averted the series of strikes, attended by violence, at the Bethlehem plants, where, in the last few days, Americans have been fighting Americans at a time when America itself is threatened by outside totalitarian forces.

The record of this NLRB order is a vital feature in the situation today in the Bethlehem powder keg of the Conemaugh Valley, where America's defense effort is at stake, and also as background for an understanding of many other labor disputes in key industries which are arousing passionate emotions over the whole Nation today.

The same issue of the allegedly illegal company-dominated union caused a fresh Bethlehem strike at the Johnstown, Pa., plant today, employing 15,000 workers, just as the four-day strike at the home plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, employing about 18,000 production workers, was settled.

Record of Delays

After extensive hearings the NLRB on Aug. 14, 1939 ordered the Bethlehem Steel Company to disestablish the "E. R. P."—Employees Representation Plan—at nine plants. Two days later the Steel Company petitioned the District of Columbia Court of Appeals to review the Board's order. The court has not yet decided the case.

The court finally heard the case argued this February but not till after an extraordinary record of dilatory motions and delay. The record contains some 60 different delays, the most important ones raised by the company. The record of these delays takes two and a half pages of double-spaced legal paper. Here are samples of them:

Aug. 22, '39—Company asked 30 day extension.

Sept. 18, '39—"P. E. R." branch at Cambria petitioned to intervene.

Sept. 27, '39—Company asked extension to Nov. 15.

Dec. 1, '39—Order entered granting company motion for extension.

Jan. 13, '40—Company motion for extension of time to Jan. 29 entered.

Aug. 10, '40—Company motion for extension of time granted.

Nov. 8, '40—Time extended for company brief.

Nov. 12, '40—Company asked leave to enter additional evidence; time extension asked.

Dec. 14, '40—Time for company's brief extended to Dec. 23.

Final Court Hearing

This vital case was finally argued before the court Feb. 17, 1941, or 1 year, 6 months and 3 days after the original Board order. Meanwhile labor tension had mounted dangerously.

Labor emotions were roused because Bethlehem had not permitted the E. R. P. to lie dormant but proposed to hold so-called "annual E. R. P. elections," with the ballot boxes placed on company property.

Significant factor is that the E. R. P. has already been outlawed in Massachusetts by the Labor Board and by the court. The E. R. P. was set up at the Boston and Fore River, Mass., operations of the company.

On Feb. 10, 1939, the NLRB found the Massachusetts E. R. P. a company-dominated union.

On Oct. 8, 1940, the First Circuit Court of Appeals enforced the NLRB order in full. This came one year, 7 months and 20 days after the original Board order.

Company Dropped Case

The Bethlehem Company at first considered appealing the Massachusetts case to the Supreme Court, but later thought better of it. On Jan. 13, 1941, the Supreme Court permitted the company to withdraw its petition for a writ of certiorari.

This is the record of a typical NRLB decision. The facts speak for themselves. In some labor trouble 30-day "cooling off" periods are advocated as a means of preventing strikes. But when the cooling off period lasts over a year, particularly when a company, despite labor board decision, goes ahead with action which the board has declared illegal, the situation is likely to provoke a strike.

Involved in many of the Nation's great defense strikes today is the delay attendant upon the slowly-grinding court action following a NLRB decision. Whether this delay can be remedied is an open question. It took three years to get final Supreme Court victory for a NLRB finding against the Ford Motor Company. In periods of critical stress and tension, like the present, it is being asserted here that this delay is awkward, if not dangerous. It takes too long for the court fire-engine to reach the strike conflagration, it is said.

British Victory in Eritrea

Continued from Page 1

ture of Cheren was played, it is disclosed, by troops with a special flair for mountain fighting—Scottish Highlanders and Indians. They scaled crags to reach points above enemy emplacements and inflicted heavy losses on the Italians who left prepared positions in a desperate attempt to check the heavy fire directed down at them.

The powerful role played by airmen in Britain's whirlwind East African successes despite difficult flying conditions among mountains is not generally realized.

Nearly 40 tons of bombs were dropped on the Cheren area in the last four days, and more than 120 tons in the last 12 days, the British and South Africans being almost constantly over their targets.

The airmen's close co-operation with the other services enabled the British to make a very neat job of moonlight landings. It was this fact that helped them to regain Berbera, Capital of British Somaliland from which the Allies pushed north into Abyssinia.

This southern force was thus able promptly to occupy Jijiga which is an important road junction, with one branch leading to Harar some 50 miles westward. Harar is the last Italian stronghold south of Ethiopia's one railway line from Addis Ababa to Djibouti, and less than 50 miles away from this newly captured point lies Diredawa, center of the munition and airplane industry established in Ethiopia by the Italians.

Thus the Italians, under pressure from all sides, find their military influence in East Africa on the way to rapid elimination.

Bar to Newsmen Causes Riots In French Prison Camp

PERPIGNAN, France, Near the Spanish Frontier, March 28 (AP)—A protest demonstration at the Argeles-Sur-Mer internment camp, as a result of a last-minute attempt to cancel a visit by a party of American correspondents, was disclosed today by a Government spokesman.

Two interned prisoners were injured in the disorders which began March 23 and which, the spokesman said, might still be continuing although he declared mobile guards had the situation under control.

Authorities explained that the visit of the American correspondents, who were touring five internment centers where foreigners are held, was ordered canceled because transfer of inmates from the camp was in progress.

When the correspondents insisted on seeing the camp they were allowed to continue, but saw it only from a bus outside the inclosure.

The camp was established on a barren sandy beach for the reception of thousands of Spanish refugees who fled across the border before Gen. Francisco Franco's successful campaign in the late winter of 1938 and early in 1939.

Limestone to Build A New Dormitory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GAFFNEY, S. C.—A building program at Limestone College to cost approximately $50,000 and on which work is to begin immediately, has been announced by Dr. R. C. Granberry, President of the institution.

The principal item on the program will be a new dormitory to accommodate between 50 and 55 students. It will be a three-story brick structure, arranged in suites of two rooms and bath, and will be located at the east end of Cooper Hall as a companion building to Eunica Ford Hall, a residence hall at the west end of Cooper Hall.

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Law and Order in Command

Wide World

State Trooper Patrols Crowds Outside Bethlehem Steel Plant

This mounted officer was one of a force of 125 State troopers who maintained order in Bethlehem, Pa., while the Steel Workers Organizing Committee's strike was in progress at the Bethlehem Steel Company plant. The troopers smashed the picket line outside the mill early in the week, but it was later restored.

Defense Real Winner in Steel Settlement

Continued from Page 1

mand precipitating the walkout, the settlement provides that any action toward selecting an exclusive bargaining agency for all employees of the plant should wait until the decision of an appeal in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Columbia from an order of the National Labor Relations Board to disestablish the E. R. P.

Election Result Doubtful

That the C. I. O. Union did not press its demand for a consent arrangement for a Labor Board election to determine the workers' preference was taken as an indication that it is not wholly confident of its ability to win such an election. The union could petition for such an election on its own account, and friends of the Company assert that the E. R. P. or the Company would do so if the Board's interpretation of the law permitted.

Independent estimates are that probably something like 15,000 of the 22,000 employees of the plant stayed at their jobs. The settlement under which the remainder will go back to help produce steel for shipbuilding and other defense and civilian requirements was assisted by Thomas Lambert of the United States Conciliation Service and Charles Kutz, representative of the Pennsylvania State Labor Department.

If Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, as it has stood during the last few days, is a sample of industrial warfare in the United States, then there is indication that sentiment for orderly, peaceful settlement can ameliorate the tension and violence that has characterized numerous disputes in the past and that threatens in some other parts of the Nation today.

When Pennsylvania State troopers arrived Tuesday night a bad situation had developed. But that they kept it from growing more serious has been due to good nature and respect for the law on the part of the crowds and to levelheadedness on the part of the police.

Liquor stores and tap rooms in the strike vicinity were closed at the outset, and Mayor Robert Pfeifle of Bethlehem announced Thursday night plans for a vigilance committee to help detect instances of injury to non-strikers or their property.

Crowds Orderly

The crowds that milled up and down Third Street opposite the main gate of the steel plant which sprawls along the Lehigh River were perfectly willing to "keep moving" at the police order. In late evening when the shift was changing they were curious and jocular rather than menacing, though the revolving line of pickets might take its job quite seriously. Apparently opinion in the crowd divided rather evenly between sympathy with the strike and disgust with it, plus a large share of indifference or annoyance.

Next morning the street was somewhat clear though still well lined with knots of men who ordinarily would have been in the mills or at the furnaces but who were rather placidly absorbing the sunshine of one of the first warm spring days. Some of them might be jabbering earnestly in a foreign tongue but their faces bore the passive docility of the Slavic races to which many of them belong.

Settled by Moravians

Nearly 200 years ago Bethlehem received its name from a band of Moravian settlers who built its first meeting house and a college and have placed their imprint on the city. Their descendants have been augmented by the English, who founded the iron works shortly before the civil war, and by later immigrations of Poles, Hungarians, Greeks, Czechs, Portuguese, and other nationalities.

Now the main business and residential section, north of the river, leads a quiet, unostentatious existence, seemingly only distantly conscious of what is going on across the river on the "South Side," even though Bethlehem is almost entirely a one-industry town dependent on the steel works. Simple, hearty living is the rule, exemplified in the line, "Plain food, well prepared," on the shield of the old "Sun Inn" a hostel dating to Washington's time and built on a foundation of four-foot-thick Moravian masonry.

Americans like to believe the Nation's safety today is set on foundations equally sturdy and reliable. Those foundations, of course, are not composed of stone and mortar but of loyalties and energies of managers and workers. The energies of a few thousand workers here are absorbed in an effort to shut down an essential defense production plant long enough to force an election between the Congress of Industrial Organizations Union and the Employees' Representation Plan set up by the company during the previous year. The talents of managers are occupied with trying to defend this E. R. P., which the National Labor Relations Board has declared to be violating the Federal law on collective bargaining.

Many Unconcerned

Strangely an observer could almost wish that some persons seemed to be taking it more seriously one way or the other. Volunteer organizers for the union believe that a question of company dictatorship or industrial democracy is at stake in their own American bailiwick. Men loyal to the company believe they are being well treated and that anyway they should help provide the steel to repel totalitarian aggression. Large segments, however, appear oblivious to either argument. Many of the strikers are young men without family cares who take the walkout as something of a lark. And one non-union youth who had been in the plant, but came out when he got his pay, said merely that he would go back when he ran out of money.

Numbers, though, on either side are making genuine sacrifices. Conscientious union men are foregoing wages they would like to earn in order to try to obtain what they hold would be an actually more productive system. One of their speakers, however, argued that the men staying at their jobs in the plant would soon come out because they were going through terrific hardships of exertion and long hours in order to keep the furnaces fired. It apparently did not occur to him that this might also be pointed to later as heroism in the effort to keep steel supplies moving to vital shipyards.

Cambria Workers Out

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., March 28 (AP)—Unionists of the Congress of Industrial Organizations today began a walkout at the seven-mile-long Cambria Works of the Bethlehem Steel Company barely two hours after settlement of a strike at the company's parent plant at Bethlehem, Pa.

Leaders said the action was in protest against an election behind the mill gates by the Employees Representation Plan, a rival bargaining agency, to select 60 collective bargaining leaders.

Workmen streamed from several gates and many went to the headquarters of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in downtown Johnstown.

They reported they left the plant because the E. R. P. had placed ballot boxes in the mills to conduct the election, after having deferred it for two days.

Union leaders previously had ordered the men to leave the mills "the minute the ballot boxes appear."

The E. R. P. was ordered abolished by the National Labor Relations Board, which called it a company-dominated union. The Board's order has been appealed to the courts.

Wage Pact Extended

PITTSBURGH, March 28 (AP)—The Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations announced here its current agreement with the United States Steel Corporation has been extended from March 31 to April 8 to permit a continuance of wage negotiations.

The union and officials of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, largest unit of "Big Steel," have been negotiating for two weeks.

S. W. O. C. officials said the union had reached an agreement with the Corporation under the existing contract until April 8. "If any agreement is reached between now and then, conditions of employment will be retroactive from April 1."

Repeat Strike?

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 28 (AP)—The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee (C. I. O.), which last month conducted a two-day strike against the Bethlehem Steel Company's suburban Lackawanna plant, threatens to strike again.

A mass meeting of 3,000 members last night adopted unanimously a resolution authorizing international union leaders to call another strike "at their discretion."

The resolution charged the plant management with "failure to live up to the spirit of the second and third parts of the Government's proposed strike settlement of Feb. 28." Plant Manager Edward F. Entwhistle declined comment.

(The Office of Production Management in Washington, which drafted the strike settlement, proposed:

1. Reinstatement of all suspended workers.
2. Mutual discussion of grievances by management and union representatives.
3. Exploration by the OPM of possibility of a Labor Board election.)

Probe Strike Riot

RICHMOND, Ind., March 28 (AP) Disorders which marked the reopening of the strike-closed International Harvester Company plant here led today to a call for a grand jury investigation.

Circuit Judge G. H. Hoelscher summoned a grand jury for a session Monday to make an inquiry into yesterday's skirmish at the plant gates.

Two persons, a policeman and a picket, were injured severely and many others were hurt. City police and special deputies armed with night sticks clashed with pickets and sympathizers wielding ash clubs.

The harvester strike was one of four labor disputes certified to the federal defense mediation board by Secretary of Labor Perkins, opening the way to action by that group.

Maybe They Know Something

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bethlehem, Pa., March 28

Somebody apparently crossed up his geography in writing the placards which appeared at some gates of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

They read: "Hitler has his O. G. P. U., Bethlehem Steel has its E. R. P." E. R. P. stands for the Employees' Representation Plan which strikers assert is a company dominated union.

The confusion of Russia's O. G. P. U., with the Gestapo seemed to raise embarrassingly the controverted charges of Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas that many Steel Workers Organizing Committee organizers were Communist in sympathy.

Under some circumstances the steel company in turn might be sensitive about the sign which appears over a shop a short distance from its main gate, it is: "Fink Supply Store."

This is not, however, a use of the union slang term for strikebreaker but the name of an established business, and the supplies in the window are not blackjacks but grass seeds and garden implements.

Panel Named to Study Harvester Strike

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—Machinery rapidly took form today for the first big effort of the new Federal mediation board to settle a vital defense strike, that at the plants of the International Harvester Company.

William H. Davis, Vice-Chairman of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board appointed a five-man panel, including Clarence Dykstra, Chairman of the Board, and Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to meet here March 31 with labor and management representatives to sit around a table and attempt to conciliate differences.

At the same time, three-man panels were organized to deal with the three other defense strikes certified to the new Board by the Labor Department. They will meet here March 29 with labor and management officials of the Condenser Corporation of America, South Plainfield, N. J.; the Vanadium Corporation of America, and the Universal Cyclops Steel Company, both of Bridgeville, Pa.

Thus there will be undertaken the first attempts to apply a new and peaceful technique of meeting the growing defense strike situation and of bringing to bear, first the good offices of the new Government agency, and, secondly, the massed pressure of united public opinion to force a cessation of hostilities.

Hearings Announced

Mr. Davis announced that telegrams had been sent to all the interested parties in the four disputes, announcing the hearings in the cases before the Board.

The Board members who will consider the International Harvester case include: one member representing the public, Chairman Dykstra; two representing Labor, C. I. O. President Murray and George M. Harrison of the American Federation of Labor; and two representatives of employers, Walter C. Teagle of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post.

It is hoped by the Government that this peaceful method of approaching the highly emotional problem will forestall more drastic and possible less well-advised antistrike action by Congress.

Some of the more headstrong elements in Congress have been demanding sweeping measures involving even the "electric chair" for those interfering in defense industries. Representative Martin Dies, chairman of the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, continuing his daily list of statements charged that Mr. Murray was "unwilling or unable to rid" his organization of "Communist influences."

Washington meanwhile waited to see what effect the appeal to "patriotism" by OPM Director William S. Knudsen and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, would have on the strikers at the Allis-Chalmers plant at Milwaukee, Wis.

Washington Waits

At the same time, Washington waited to see what effect the appeal to "patriotism" of Mr. Knox, would have on strikers at the Allis-Chalmers plant.

Meanwhile, the United States Conciliation Service assigned Arthur Riley of the Washington staff to the strike at the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant at Johnstown, Pa., which broke out just as the strike in the parent plant of the company yielded to Government good offices. Mr. Riley left here by airplane.

Earlier in the morning, Vice-Chairman William H. Davis of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board and Executive Secretary Ernest P. Marsh met to choose mediators for the four strikes which Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, certified to the new Board. Chairman Clarence Dykstra, now at his home at Madison, Wis., kept in touch with Mr. Marsh and Mr. Davis by telephone.

Emotions on Rise

With popular emotions rapidly rising over the series of strikes in key defense plants, Congressmen here offered a background to the whole situation by threatening vigorous antistrike legislation. Representative Hatton W. Sumners, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, went so far as to declare that if administrative processes fail to end defense strikes his Committee would act even "if it is necessary to send men to the electric chair."

With this mood growing among groups in the Capital, attention turned for the minute on the start of operations of Mr. Roosevelt's new Defense Board, and the result of the strong appeal sent to the strikers and company at the Allis-Chalmers plant.

The strikes which the Board found tossed into its lap were four: Those at four International Harvester plants, the Vanadium Corporation and the Universal Cyclops Steel Company, both at Bridgeville, Pa., and the Condenser Corporation of America, South Plainfield, N. J.

From the Allis-Chalmers strike at Milwaukee, chief official word reaching here was a telegram from Max W. Babb, President of the Company, who notified Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Knox that 1,962 workers walked through picket lines, or about one fourth of the regular force. Simultaneously, the striking Steel Workers Organizing Committee Union was holding a ballot to determine whether it would heed the Knox-Knudsen appeal, or continue their strike, now in its 65th day.

Answer to Appeal

Mr. Babb's telegram breathed support for the OPM Director's appeal to resume work and declared that "1,962 Allis-Chalmers production workers had answered the Government's appeal to their patriotism by returning to work on vitally needed defense orders before 9 o'clock this morning.

Besides holding up the Navy's destroyer program, the strike at Milwaukee is affecting production of power generating and transmitting equipment for five big western power projects and they may have to revise output schedules, the Interior Department said.

Allis-Chalmers has contracts for power equipment to be installed at Bonneville, Shasta Dam, Boulder Dam, Parker Dam, and the Colorado-Big Thompson project.

"Continued failure to work on the power equipment in the Allis-Chalmers plant," the Department said, "will upset stepped-up power schedules and thus will throw the effects of this stoppage into essential industries on the Pacific Coast and in the Northwest which are not directly affected at the present moment. . . ."

There was evidence that public opinion was shifting against the Allis-Chalmers workers as evidence was offered by the Wisconsin State Employment Relations Board that the original strike vote was accompanied by ballot-stuffing.

Handwriting experts charged that some 2,200 of the prostrike ballots cast in the union election were fraudulent, and it was reported that some union leaders had admitted the charge.

Overnight Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Knox issued a reply to a telegram of Philip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organizations leader, who challenged their right to order reopening of the strike-bound plant. They explained that they based their earlier call on an appeal to patriotism and loyalty which, they said, "should be far more compelling to American citizens than any peremptory order." They denied Mr. Murray's charge that they were issuing "ultimatums" without authority.

Shipyard Strike Vote

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 28 (AP)—Describing a conference with company officials today as futile, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (C. I. O.) announced it would go ahead tonight with a strike vote involving three busy Bethlehem Steel Company shipyards in New York Harbor.

"The company invited our representatives to a conference this morning," said Philip H. Van Gelder, International Secretary-Treasurer of the union. "Our committee went in. The company had nothing to offer and they came out again. The situation is unchanged."

Plant officials were unavailable for comment.

Thirty-odd ships are undergoing repairs at the Hoboken yard and two in Brooklyn where employees will vote.

Strike Settled

DETROIT, March 28 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations announced today an informal settlement has been reached in the 18-day strike at the Midland Steel Products Corporation plant here.

The Midland strike had forced suspension of production at the Lincoln Motor Company here and threatened to curtail operations in several other automobile plants.

Leo Lamotte, regional U. A. W.-C. I. O. director, said members of the local union would hold a mass meeting at 2 p. m. tomorrow to ratify the agreement reached by negotiators. The Midland Plant, employing 1,700 persons, has been closed since March 10 over issues involving piece work abolition and wage adjustments.

Bars Ship Strikes

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28 (AP)—A formula which would provide that there would be neither strikes nor lockouts in the shipbuilding industry on the Pacific Coast was agreed upon yesterday by a subcommittee of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Conference.

John P. Frey, President of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and H. Gerrish Smith, President of the National Council of American Shipbuilders, in announcing the agreement, said they felt certain it would receive approval of the full negotiating committee and the conference.

Lewis Calls Miners

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America (C. I. O.), today summoned union leaders to a general session Monday to receive a report on joint efforts of the union and bituminous coal operators in the Appalachian area to agree on a new contract supplanting the one expiring at midnight Monday.

Mr. Lewis said that there was "nothing specific" to report on joint negotiations so far, but that he wanted the miners' representatives to be in readiness for any conclusions that might be reached over the week end.

Cincinnati Strikes

CINCINNATI, March 28 (AP)—An unofficially estimated 850 A. F. of L. steel workers in 18 greater Cincinnati plants either went on strike or were reported considering a walkout today.

They are members of Local No. 522, International Association of Iron, Bridge and Steel Workers.

Issues were reported to include a new contract involving a pay increase of 10 cents hourly, seniority rights and vacations of one week, but the situation apparently was not clear to Al Krueger, Business Agent for the union.

Charles Costello, President of the Stewart Iron Works Co., Covington, Ky., said approximately 300 men were on strike there, delaying "considerable defense work."

Ed Grimm, President of the Grimm Iron Works, spokesman for six firms united as the Iron League of Cincinnati, said a number of the affected firms were turning out material for national defense orders.

Officials of the Michael Art Bronze Co. said the strike affected 59 men, while spokesmen for the Fries & Son Steel & Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of jail cells, reported a contract covering 50 employees was due to expire Saturday.

Only Few Report for Work As Allis Plant Is Reopened

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—(AP)—The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company re-opened its strikebound West Allis plant today, in response to the Federal Government's demand for resumption of operations on $45,000,000 in defense orders, but only a relatively small percentage of the firm's 7,800 employees reported for work.

Striking Congress of Industrial Organizations union workers, who were warned by their President at an early morning rally that any who returned to duty would forfeit their union membership, made no effort to stop those who entered the plant.

A company spokesman, pending an official machine count, estimated that 1,250 production workers entered the plant for the day shift. The normal day shift is approximately 6,000.

Maintenance men who reported yesterday went to work making ready the foundry and heat treating furnaces for metal work.

Other crews were assigned to unloading railroad cars with materials which had been piling up in the plant yards since the start of the strike.

The warning of union expulsion was voiced at an early morning union rally at a parking lot near the strikebound plant by Harold Christoffel, President of Local 248 of the United Automobile Workers Union.

The plant has been shut down since Jan. 22 by a strike which arose over union demands for a union shop, wage increases and seniority adjustments.

Mr. Christoffel told the union men that "from the start of the strike we have said that any man who wants to go back to work can go, but everyone who does will be a scab and we don't want them in the union."

"After we win this strike," the union head continued, "those who go in now won't be permitted to remain in the union."

New Strike Vote

MADISON, Wis., March 28 (AP)—The Wisconsin Employment Relations Board today ordered a new election among employees of the Allis-Chalmers Company of West Allis to determine whether they want to continue on strike. The Board directed that the election be held within 15 days.

The State Board, which intervened in the strike situation at the request of the company, found that officers of the Automobile Workers Union at the plant caused at least 2,200 ballots to be marked in favor of a strike when a vote was taken Jan. 21 and that as a result of "the misconduct of such election" less than a majority of the employees voted to strike.

Dies Sees Dark Labor Outlook

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee Investigating un-American Activities, told the House that the United States might expect strikes in key industries as the "natural fruit of Communist leadership in labor unions."

The Texan said there should be no surprise over "the shocking revelation that the strike at the Allis-Chalmers plant was called as a result of a fraudulent ballot."

Murray Assails Dies

PITTSBURGH, March 28 (AP)—Philip Murray last night charged Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas with "labor-baiting" and activities "truly subversive" in asking whether the C. I. O. is "willing to expel from its ranks and from positions of leadership members of the Communist Party."

The C. I. O. chieftain telegraphed the congressman:

"Since I have shown your charges against the S. W. O. C. to be distorted and without foundation, you are attempting to distort the facts as regards the C. I. O. in similar fashion.

"Your activities are truly subversive, since you are trying to create confusion and hatred in the nation through your labor-baiting. It seems strangely significant your groundless charges against the C. I. O. always come at a time when they can do the most harm. . . ."

Dues Picketing Stops

GARY, Ind., March 28 (AP)—The Steel Workers Organizing Committee relaxed its dues-picketing campaign at the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation's plant today for some unannounced reason and workers entered and departed unmolested.

Soviet Sends Bits of Meteor For Smithsonian Research

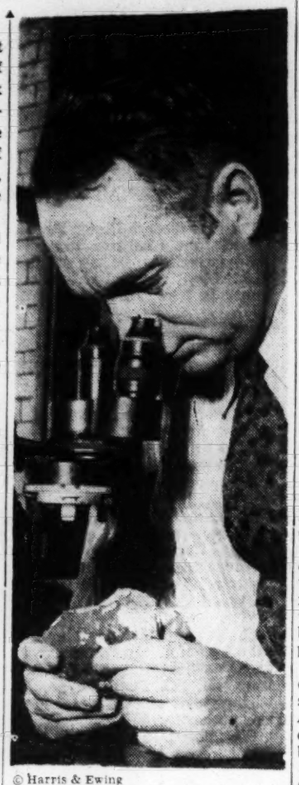
By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Smithsonian Institution has just received from the Academy of Sciences at Moscow bits of rock which were allowed to leave Russia only by a special act of the Central Soviet. They are parts of two meteorites or shooting stars, both of which were seen to hit the earth.

The major portions are retained in the huge collection of these celestial visitors now being built up in Moscow. One of the fragments represents a type which E. P. Henderson, Smithsonian mineralogist, was especially eager to subject to chemical analysis.

The Soviet Academy has not previously exchanged meteorites, but the legislative body consented after the Soviet Academy recommended it. One of the two fell near the city of Boguslavka in Siberia in 1916, and the other, a stony meteorite, fell at Lhotnevyi, in the Ukraine, in 1930.

"We are still eager to find," said Mr. Henderson, "whatever remains of the largest meteorite ever known to strike the earth, the great Tunguska fall of June 30, 1908, which hit the earth in a swampy, sparsely inhabited region of Northern Siberia between the Yenissie and Lena Rivers. The force of the impact caused vibrations on seismographs around the earth. While the general location of the impact is well known, the country is difficult to explore."



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E. P. Henderson

Smithsonian mineralogist examining part of meteorite received from Moscow Academy of Sciences.

N.Y. Red Probe Tinges Public School Staffs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—Eight public school teachers here, named at the Rapp-Coudert Committee hearings as Communist Party members, are under investigation today, it was disclosed by Dr. John E. Wade, Acting Superintendent of Schools. If their Communist membership is proved, they face removal proceedings, he said.

While James Marshall, President of the Board of Education, recently had announced that membership in Communist, Nazi, or Fascist groups would be ground for dismissal, affirmed in a ruling by William C. Chanler, City Corporation Counsel, this was the first definite action taken against members of the public school faculties as distinct from the City College staffs.

When a teacher is charged with unbecoming conduct, the Board President usually appoints a trial committee of two and the accused is allowed counsel. The resulting committee report is acted upon by the full Board of Education. Before action is taken in the case of the eight teachers, the facts will be fully investigated, Dr. Wade promised.

Meanwhile, the American Federation of Teachers disclosed results of a study, to appear in the April issue of the American Teacher, which indicated that the membership rolls of the Teachers Union (Local 5) had been "greatly inflated."

The Federation, arguing for the ouster of Local 5, declares that, while the union has claimed a membership of 6,304, an independent checkup found that 2,313 teachers replied they were in good standing and 608 declared they were not. Most of the latter group had dropped out of the union within the last two years, it was said.

Dr. George S. Counts, President of the Federation, estimated from the study that not more than 2,500 regular teachers were now in the union. About 2,000 had dropped out and another 1,500 were substitutes, he said.

Axis Set Back on 3 Fronts; Yugoslav Revolt Serious Blow

Continued from Page 1

comes valid only after its ratification by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate—a fact emphasized in official Yugoslav circles here.

The Germans called the Yugoslavs' action in signing the pact the "British political Dunkirk," but now it's obvious Herr von Ribbentrop badly overplayed his hand at Vienna, and if it was intended thus to tempt Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka of Japan, who is now in Berlin, with a fresh acquisition to the Axis, it has ended in an ignominious fiasco.

It is also a crushing blow to Herr Hitler's propaganda, for each new adherent to the "New Order" has always been described as giving willing and active co-operation.

Swiss Newspaper's View

"It is too early to judge the consequences of the relationship between the Axis Powers and Yugoslavia," writes the Swiss newspaper Basler National Zeitung this morning, "but the reaction in Yugoslavia represents anything but admiration for the prestige of the 'new order' in Europe within the framework of the Three Power Pact."

Britain, of course, makes no secret of its attitude. "The British Empire and its allies," Mr. Churchill declared yesterday, "will make common cause with the Yugoslav Nation and we will continue to march together until complete victory is won."

The United States' promises of fullest aid to Yugoslavia in war materials and moral support give added significance to such promise.

The fact that the Yugoslav Cabinet contains so many pro-British and pro-democratic members and especially the new Premier Gen. Dusan Simovitch and Foreign Minister Momtchilo Nintchitch is accepted here as evidence of the course the Government will take.

The fact that it contains such outstanding Croat leaders as Dr. Vlatko Matchek indicates co-operation on the part of the Croats and support from the Serbian Orthodox Church is significant for welding the Serbs together.

The dumb submission of Yugoslavia to the Vienna pact would have had far-reaching consequences for the Balkans campaign. It would have given the Axis Powers, that is Germany, control of the Adriatic from Slovenia to the Greek borders, enabling it to utilize the whole region for its own purposes and probably would have enabled Italy to recover some of its prestige lost in Albania.

Strengthens Later Unity

Yugoslavia's action in repudiating the Cvetkovitch Cabinet also is significant from the viewpoint of later Balkan unity. For though the unity of the peninsula was severely shaken by the acts of Rumania and Bulgaria, the rest of the Balkan alliance, namely Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia, may yet form a solid front against aggression.

This should strengthen Russia to adopt a more independent attitude toward Germany.

The policy of "the Balkans for Balkan peoples" has been often heard in the past few years and had Yugoslavia been tempted by specious German promises regarding concessions at Salonika and elsewhere, would have caused such suspicion and mistrust among Balkan peoples as to have made later co-operation practically impossible for generations.

Yugoslavia's action naturally complicates still further Herr Hitler's contemplated Balkan moves, especially any attempt to capture Salonika.

It may also compel him to move sooner than planned. His earlier intention had been achieved by economic pressure. But Signor Mussolini's disastrous campaign against Greece compelled him to act differently.

Premier Mussolini's forces in Albania are now more dangerously threatened than ever before by a possible Yugoslav attack in the rear, and Herr Hitler might well consider the sudden invasion of Yugoslavia or a move toward Salonika as essential.

No Yugoslav has forgotten D'Annunzio's occupation of Fiume after 1918. If, to save Italy, Herr Hitler makes a terrific onslaught on Greece, it will be more difficult now that the Vardar Valley is closed to him and the Yugoslav "Quislings" are under arrest.

Initiative Taken From Hitler

For the moment Yugoslavia has done little more than return to the neutrality which had been signed away at Vienna.

Naturally, it is hoped here that Yugoslavia will swing over to co-operation with the Allies, but even if that is not so, it's action means that the initiative has again been taken from Herr Hitler in a way apparently impossible six months ago.

It would be interesting to discover whether Mr. Matsuoka knew of these Belgrade developments before he had his conversation with Herr Hitler in Berlin yesterday. In any case, whatever the arrangements made between them, Mr. Matsuoka must now have a clearer idea as to the real position of the "new order" in Europe today.

If he read General Antonescu's declaration two days ago implying a demand for the eventual return of the lost districts of Transylvania to Rumania, he must have seen how unsatisfactory the awards made by the Axis Powers are with those underlings who are reported to have been forced to accept them, but whom the German and Italian press has always described as willing co-operators.

Canadian Women Urged to Plan For Coming New Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Foreseeing new ideas, new aspirations, new reforms, and new systems of economics following the war, Princess Alice, wife of the Earl of Athlone, Canada's Governor General, called upon women recently to take a definite part in the planning of the post-war reconstruction period.

Addressing members of the Women's Canadian Club here, Princess Alice emphasized that "if we are true to democracy we will remember that we, the individuals, are the State. Our personal responsibility is like a stone thrown into the still waters of a lake, which at first makes a small circle, but widens more and more, so each one can play a part in remoulding a world nearer to the heart's desire."

She proposed that women might begin with the problem of unemployment. "When there is scarcely any, it is easy to plan methods to deal satisfactorily with it other than through the dole with its demoralizing and devitalizing effect on the individual," she declared. "Slums come next," she went on, "and these can be remedied without wastefulness even in wartime. Women must air good ideas, and evolve schemes of preparedness so as to build up public opinion throughout the length and breadth of Canada."

Duce's Daughter Honored

ROME, March 28 (AP)—Countess Edda Ciano, eldest daughter of Premier Mussolini, has been awarded a bronze medal for aid rendered to those aboard the torpedoed hospital ship Po in Valona Harbor on March 14, a dispatch from Tirana, Albanian Capital, said today.

Gen. Ugo Cavallero, Italian commander in Albania, pinned on the medal in a ceremony at which five other Red Cross nurses were decorated. Silver medals were awarded posthumously to three nurses.

The citation said the Countess, wife of Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, "voluntarily joined the Italian Red Cross and embarked on a war mission aboard the hospital ship Po, which was hit by two torpedoes in a night attack.

"She exerted herself to sustain and aid survivors," it added. "Throwing herself into the sea as the ship sank rapidly, she gave everyone precedence in entering life boats with admirable altruism, an outstanding spirit of sacrifice.

"Once ashore, she wanted necessary aid rendered other survivors before thinking of herself. It was a notable example of generosity and the human solidarity which has united women of the Fascist era to the warrior in disdain for danger and absolute dedication to duty."

Capital Jackson Day Dinner Postponed

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Democratic leaders heaved a sigh of relief today over the "postponement" of tomorrow night's $100-a-plate Jackson Day dinner here because of President Roosevelt's inability to attend in person.

They had a bad few hours, however, fearful that the President's absence would turn the main event in the nationwide series of party rallies into a flop.

When the local dinner was arranged, it was believed that Mr. Roosevelt would attend as usual, so some thousand persons accepted "invitations" with that expectation. As soon as word arrived yesterday that the President would not be back, however, the normally brisk last-minute acceptances fell off sharply, and officials with tickets began turning them over to minor employees.

The Democratic National Committee stepped in late in the day with the announcement that the dinner here would be postponed and held at a later date, rather than disappoint the expectations of those with "invitations."

Hotels and Resorts

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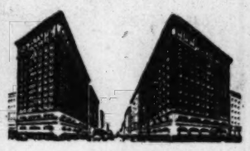

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Every Tuesday

Opera in New Surroundings—Radio Survey for the Week End

'Marriage of Figaro' Given At Metropolitan Theater

By L. A. Sloper

Opera in Boston entered on a new era last night, when Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro" was presented at the Metropolitan Theater. The opening was as brilliant as any seen in the past at the Boston Opera House.

Indeed, in many ways the new home of opera in Boston is an improvement on the ancient and shabby building on Huntington Avenue. It is centrally located, spacious, well-groomed; and its lobby, patterned after that of the Paris Opéra, provides an impressive entrance.

From the point of view of opera production, there are special problems. First, the stage is relatively small. Last night, that was an advantage. Mozart's operas were designed for a small stage. How bigger works will fare in the restricted space remains to be seen. This year, for the first time in many seasons, we are to hear none of the "Ring" music dramas. But "Tristan" is scheduled, along with "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin," and there will also be Montemezzi's "Love of Three Kings" and a couple of Verdi operas.

Another problem is the acoustics, and this is intimately related to the size and position of the orchestra pit. Last night the voices came over well, but the orchestra, from where I sat, sounded thin and muffled. Whether it sounded better elsewhere in the house I cannot say. This poor projection of orchestral tone may have been due to one of several causes: the location of the orchestra, the number of players used, the balancing of instruments against voices, or, finally, the actual acoustics of the theater.

* * *

The orchestra seemed to the eye, from my location, smaller than usual. It may be that there is not room for 80 players. Or it may be that the orchestra was reduced in size to suit the nature of the score. Or it may be that the orchestra contained the customary number of players, not all visible, and that Mr. Panizza held down its volume for the sake of the singers; although this would not account for the fact that the same lightness of instrumental tone was observable also in the overture.

But if an opera intended for a small theater is to be given in a big one, it becomes necessary to match the volume of sound, vocal and instrumental, to the size of the auditorium. And if there is not space enough for a full opera orchestra, the shortcoming is going to be more noticeable in the performance of full-voiced works like the Wagnerian operas. We shall see.

* * *

Opening the season with a Mozart opera was a refreshing idea, and the selection of "Figaro" was particularly happy, both because of its enchanting musical values and because of the fact that it has not been heard in Boston for a dozen years or so. We are to hear this season "Don Giovanni," also, as well as Rossini's "Barber."

This emphasis on the baroque is in line with the present policy of the Metropolitan, to build up its other departments instead of leaning too heavily on Wagner, who is still the most popular composer with New York opera audiences.

'The Marriage of Figaro'

Metropolitan Theater—The Metropolitan Opera Association presents Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," evening of March 27. The cast:

Count Almaviva ..... John Brownlee
Countess Almaviva .... Irene Jessner
Susanna ..... Licia Albanese
Figaro ..... Ezio Pinza
Cherubino ..... Risë Stevens
Marcellina ..... Irra Petina
Basilio ..... Alessio de Paolis
Don Curzio ..... George Rasely
Bartolo ..... Salvatore Baccaloni
Antonio ..... Louis D'Angelo
Barbarina ..... Marita Farell
Two peasant girls. (Helen Olheim (Maxine Stellman
Incidental Dance by Lillian Moore, Julia Barashkova, Joseph Levinoff, Paul Sweeney, and Corps de Ballet.
Conductor: Ettore Panizza

A wise policy; there is only one Flagstad. A policy, too, which is being carried out with marked success, as last night's performance witnessed.

The piece was well cast, with due regard for proportion. Mr. Pinza, by virtue of his excellence as a singer, his versatility as an actor, and his distinction of style, naturally dominated the proceedings. He was well matched, though, by Mr. Baccaloni, a newcomer, who likewise has the authority of a master of style, as well as a good voice. No doubt his qualities will be more apparent when he is heard in a bigger role.

Another newcomer was Miss Albanese, an attractive Susanna, well equipped vocally, whose capacities may be even better revealed when she sings Cio-Cio San. Miss Stevens' Cherubino was captivating, matching her Octavian in its gauche charm. There were competent performances by Mr. Brownlee as the Count, Miss Petina as Marcellina, Mr. De Paolis as Basilio, and the other principals.

Mr. Panizza secured a good performance technically from the orchestra. The very large audience was warmly applausive.

Stage News

John Barton will have the role of Jeeter Lester in "Tobacco Road," when the play comes to the Plymouth Theater for a fortnight beginning on April 14. Among the others in the company will be Dick Lee, Sara Perry, Walt Draper, Maud Lambert, Lillian Ardell, Eugenia Wilson, Sheila Brent, William Dorme, Walter Ayers, and William Robertson.

* * *

"The Night Before Christmas," which opens at the Plymouth Theater Monday night, will have its debut Saturday night at Princeton.

Awaiting Their Turn

Emi-Lu Kinloch, Ann Glover, and Alan Blyth, the three children in the front row, are members of a group of British children now in the United States, who will participate in a special "March of Games" quiz for the Bundles for Britain program, Sunday, WEEI, 1:30 p. m. Elsa Lanchester will speak.

'The Dream of Audubon'

The young American composer, David Diamond, has won the music award in the contest held by the Ballet Guild for a new American ballet, for which Glenway Westcott's winning libretto, "The Dream of Audubon," was chosen last year.

Mr. Diamond, whose compositions have been played by some of the nation's major musical organizations, studied at the Eastman School of Music, and received a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1938.

Mr. Westcott, well known as an author, is also an ardent balletomane. He wrote "The Dream of Audubon" three years ago with the idea of its possible production by the then American Ballet. The complete text, as published in the December, 1940, and January, 1941, issues of Dance Magazine, contains not only the complex plan of action, but the most detailed suggestions for music, choregraphy, costumes, setting and lighting.

The theme is based on the theory that Jean Jacques Audubon, the great immigrant, the great ornithologist, was actually the lost Dauphin, the son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette.

The first scene, "a clearing on the edge of the wild forest," in southern Louisiana, shows Audubon earning his living by portrait painting, giving dancing and fencing lessons, by stuffing birds, and legerdemain, for the people of the backwoods, while he studies the birds of the region, receiving in payment a heaped basket of edibles and odds and ends of objects, among them a white flag rolled up on its staff and a dead swan, which later serve symbolic purposes. The young people of the back country gather around, there are dancing and fencing sequences, and Audubon performs his sleight-of-hand tricks. A disordered old half-breed continually strums his guitar. As evening draws on the groups disperse, and soon Audubon is asleep with his head resting on a great log.

The dream scene brings in the King, Marie Antoinette, Audubon as the Dauphin, and a retinue of attendants and courtiers, all in dress that is resplendent but with the transparency of dream, while the guitar becomes "reminiscent of a harpischord." "Next comes a drumming in the leaves, a drumming on a log—it is not amorous grouse and not hungry woodpecker—it is indignant humanity; and it gets worse and worse until it resolves into a solemn and violent marching music." To this accompaniment the heterogeneous army of the French Revolution marches in. The lighting discloses "an evil shadow of two uprights and a crossbeam and an oblique blade—the guillotine." After some very elaborate decapitations, some play with the white flag of old France and the modern tricolor, Audubon slowly awakens and after discarding his imitation French coat and other remnants of his dream, burying them under a heap of autumn leaves, thus burying "all the paraphernalia of the past—blood-relation, royalty and revolution," he listens to the early morning sounds of the birds of the forest.

The last scene is largely occupied by the birds. "One by one they venture in: the scarlet ibis, the passenger pigeon, the mourning dove, the mocking bird, the trumpeter swan, the daft guitarist with deft fingers, repeating the phrase of each bird." The birds are allotted characteristic movements: "the pleated mocking bird, hopping, flickering, opening and closing her plumage like a fan; the mourning dove morbid; the ibis splendid and lonely; the passenger pigeon too good for this world—Audubon acting rather like a bird himself." A white egret and a reddish egret, swan hunters, a pair of young Indians, are added to the ensemble, which now breaks into a complicated group dance. "One and all, human and inhuman together, turn and turn flickering, leap and leap as if they were all branches of the same windy tree—and so it goes, until the audience begins to be surfeited, the performers tired out, the music loud, the light bright; and then it is over." There is much more incident and underlying symbolism to the libretto than can be indicated here.

The Ballet Guild, having been reorganized to include the several ballet companies operating in the United States in its ministrations, it is not yet determined, or at least announced, which company will produce the Westcott-Diamond ballet under Guild sponsorship.

M. L.

New York Dance Notes

New dances on Barton Mumaw's solo programs to be given in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on the evenings of April 16, 17, and 18, and the afternoon of April 19, are: "Hellas Triumphant," "Mongolian Archer," "Valse Brillante," "Funerailles," and numbers to Bach, Handel, and Scarlatti. At the performances of April 16 and 17, "Fetish," "Dayak Spear Dance," "God of Lightning," "Banner Bearer," and "Earth Forces" will also be given; and at the April 18 and 19 performances, "The French Sailor," "Pleasantly Satiric Comment," "Gnossienne," "Pierrot in the Dead City," and "Blues" will be added to the new numbers.

Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman, and their company will present a popular theater program as the concluding bill of the repertory season at their studio-theater, 108 West Sixteenth Street, in two performances, March 29 and 30. "Square Dances," "Jazz Trio," "Nevertheless Come Back," "Penguins," "War Dance for a Wooden Indian," "The Happy Farmer," "Life of the Bee," and "Portraits of Famous Dancers" are the numbers announced. A post-season series of children's matinees will be given on April 18, 19, and 20.

Speakers to Explain Purpose Of Changes in Wave Lengths

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Programs explaining to the radio audience the reasons for reallocation of stations, effective on Saturday, have been scheduled by the major networks tonight. Officials of the Federal Communications Commission are scheduled to speak.

Premiere of a new drama hour featuring Hollywood stars is scheduled for tonight. The George Foster Peabody Awards for merit in radio programming, established as the equivalent of the Pulitzer prize in journalism, are to be officially awarded at a banquet in New York Saturday. President Roosevelt is to be heard in a Jackson Day address. Arturo Toscanini on Saturday takes up the baton of the NBC Symphony Orchestra to begin a series of four concerts.

The subject of convoys for ships carrying supplies to aid Britain is to be discussed in two major forums Sunday.

Tonight

Speakers

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, to explain reasons for large scale reallocation of wave lengths of radio stations, to take place Saturday; NBC-Red and Blue-WNAC and WBZ, 7:15.

E. H. Jett, Chief Engineer of the FCC, to explain to MBS listeners the FCC reallocations; MBS-WAAB, 9:15.

Premiere

"Hollywood Premieres," featuring air versions of new motion pictures, with stars from films and with Louella Parsons as master of ceremonies; CBS-WEEI, 10.

Variety

Kate Smith to present Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, and Una Merkel in version of new film, also Abbott and Costello, who got their big radio start with Miss Smith; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Stars of stage, radio, and screen in New York to participate in benefit for Greek War Relief, from Radio City Music Hall; MBS-WAAB, 1 a. m.

Drama

Kaufman and Hart comedy, "You Can't Take It With You," to be aired as second vehicle of "Great Moments from Great Plays" program; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Rachel Crothers's "Let Us Be Gay," with Madeleine Carroll in lead, to be "Playhouse" piece; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Arch Oboler to conclude his dramatic series presenting Martha Scott in a revival of "Baby"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Music

Tansman's "Triptique" and Gade's "Novelliten" are programmed by Alfred Wallenstein for his "Symphonic Strings" period; MBS-WAAB, 8.

Saturday

Speakers

Descriptions of "Daffodil Festival" to be aired from Tacoma, Wash.; MBS-WAAB, 12:30.

Machine tool industry to be discussed by government and labor leaders in "Jobs for Defense"; CBS-WEEI, 12:45.

Howard Pierce Davis, foreign correspondent just returned from Europe, on "History Versus Hysteria," in CBS New England Lecture Hall series; WEEI, 5:45.

Four civic leaders to discuss "Civil Liberties and the Defense Program" in "People's Platform"; CBS-WEEI, 7.

President Roosevelt, in annual Jackson Day address, from Washington, D. C.; CBS-WEEI, NBC-Red and Blue-WNAC and WBZ, MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

The first George Foster Peabody Awards, the "Pulitzer Prizes" of radiocasting, to be awarded to selected stations and networks at dinner in New York; CBS-WEEI, 10.

Music

Eighteenth century American music to be featured by chamber ensemble of Curtis Institute; NBC-Red-WNAC, 5:30.

Arturo Toscanini, returning for another four concert session with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, has programmed Wagner's "Faust" Overture, Schumann's Symphony No. 2 in C major; Martucci's "La Canzone dei Ricordi," a lyric poem for voice and orchestra, with Bruna Castagna, soprano; and Tommasini's "Il Carnevale di Venezia," variations in the style of Paganini; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Variety

"Indiana Indigo," popular musical program absent from air waves for more than a year, to be heard from WOWO, Fort Wayne, Ind., with popular singers, vocal groups and orchestra; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

"Archie," to play host to Hildegarde, song stylist, and Arthur Treacher; CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Sunday

Forums, speakers

University of Chicago Round Table to discuss "Should America Convoy to Britain?" with Philip F. La Follette, on panel; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

American Forum of the Air to discuss "Shall We Convoy Materials to Europe—If Necessary?" with Senator Burton K. Wheeler and Representative Hamilton Fish participating; MBC-WAAB, 8.

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, on "Democracy and the Dignity of Man," at national convention of B'Nai Brith, from Chicago; CBS-WEEI, 11:05.

Features

Elsa Lanchester of the screen to appear in special session of "March of Games," juvenile quiz, in which five British children are to take part, for Bundles for Britain, Inc.; CBS-WEEI, 1:30.

Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Minister, and Jefferson Caffery, American Ambassador to Brazil, to be heard from Rio de Janeiro in the Mutual-Rotary program, "The Americas Speak"; MBS-WAAB, 3.

Wendell Willkie to introduce Cecil Roberts, poet, in a reading of "A Man Arose," tribute to Winston Churchill, in special British War Relief Society program; NBC-Red-WNAC, 3:45.

Negro artists from stage and music circles to participate in hour program for National Urban League, devoted to problem of Negro unemployment; CBS-WEEI, 5.

Music

Selections from the seldom heard Berlioz opera, "Damnation of Faust," and Shostakovitch Suite, "The Bolt," to be featured by Erno Rapee conducting Music Hall Orchestra; Andor Foldes, pianist, and Selma Kaye soprano, soloists; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Erica Morini, violinist, to be soloist in the Beethoven Concerto; John Barbirolli to conduct Rossini's Overture "The Italians in Algiers," and the modern English work of Benjamin Britten, "Sinfonia da Requiem"; Philharmonic concert; CBS-WEEI, 3.

John Charles Thomas to sing Wagner's "Song of the Evening Star," with lyrics by Mrs. Thomas, and "Annie Laurie," as well as substituting for Mr. Spalding as narrator; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra: CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Russell Bennett to introduce premieres of two new compositions in his "Notebook" series—"A Classical Serenade: A Portrait of Three Friends," and "Theme and Variations," based on Longfellow's "My Lost Youth"; MBS-WAAB, 7.

Richard Crooks to sing two arias from Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus," Mascagni's Serenade from "Iris," Grieg's "A Dream," and Pergolesi's "Nina," with chorus, in Sunday Evening Hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Drama

Walter Clark's "The Ox-Bow Incident" to emphasize the right of trial by jury, in Free Company program; CBS-WEEI, 2.

John Drinkwater's "Robert E. Lee" to be played by Great Plays company; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3.

Orson Welles to be heard in John La Touche's "One Step Ahead," drama of American business, in Conrad Nagel's program; CBS-WEEI, 6.

Helen Hayes to essay double role in air version of Elisabeth Bergner movie, "Stolen Life," in her drama hour; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Monday

Premiere

Paul Muni to play role of Edwin Booth in new series of "Cavalcade of America" dramas; NBC-Red-WBZ, 7:30.

Drama

Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney to recreate film roles in "Stablemates," for DeMille hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Bruno Walter

To conduct the Metropolitan Opera performance of "Don Giovanni" at the Metropolitan Theater Monday evening.

Hollywood Buying Plays

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

This seems to be one of the years when Hollywood is going to Broadway, loaded with riches and bringing back plays.

Columbia has bought "My Sister Eileen" for a reported $225,000. This is one of the highest prices ever paid for a play. Who is to act in it is not yet known, though there has been mention in the trade press of Jean Arthur. Miss Arthur is this company's biggest available star. However, it is sometimes necessary, because of conflicting commitments, to get outside players; and, in one quarter at least, I have heard Katharine Hepburn's name mentioned for this film. Columbia has also secured rights to "Ladies in Retirement" and "Pal Joey."

Warner Brothers have acquired "The Man Who Came to Dinner." They have also taken "Life With Father," "George Washington Slept Here," "Old Acquaintance," and "Arsenic and Old Lace." I have not heard if Boris Karloff is to do the last named on the screen but it seems unlikely that he will not return to Hollywood with the play.

"Hellzapoppin' " and "Hold On to Your Hats" are Universal purchases; "Charley's Aunt" has been acquired by Fox; "Claudia" by David Oliver Selznick; "Louisiana Purchase" and "Lady In the Dark" by Paramount.

Paramount now has Claudette Colbert before the cameras in Gertrude Lawrence's former vehicle, "Skylark," and will shortly send her to New York to note Miss Lawrence's every gesture and intonation in "Lady In the Dark." The reported price of this play is $283,000, said to be the highest ever paid for a stage play by the picture companies.

With some 200 refugees a month said to be coming in America's back door, via Siberia and Shanghai, in Japanese boats, it was inevitable that their story would bob up in the movies; and Paramount seems to out in front with it.

The story in this case is "Hold Back the Dawn," with the title and perhaps much of the material, taken from the Ketti Frings book; but the script writers gathered a great deal of their material where Miss Frings did hers—in the sprawling little border free ports of Tijuana and Mexicali. Neither town will be mentioned in the picture; but sets I saw resembled the last named of the two.

Miss Frings, a former studio reader, married a refugee who was for a time in Tijuana, and she obtained a good deal of her information first hand.

Celebrity Series

Anga Enters, dance-mime, and Lauritz Melchior, leading heroic tenor of the Metropolitan Opera, have been added to the Aaron Richmond Celebrity Series in Boston next fall and winter. The final schedule features 10 events from which subscribers are permitted to select four. In addition to the above-mentioned attractions, the list includes Marian Anderson, Rachmaninoff, Flagstad, Kreisler, Rudolf Serkin, the Budapest Quartet, the Trapp Family, and Busch and Serkin. In addition to four of the above events selected by subscribers, all subscribers will hear Helen Traubel, Dorothy Maynor, Yehudi Menuhin, and Arthur Rubinstein.

To Give Howard Play

The Amateurs will present Sidney Howard's play, "The Late Christopher Bean" on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings at Whitney Hall, Brookline.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Shubert—
"Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Little Theaters

Playhouse—
"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder, presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"Ten Nights in a Barroom," presented by the M. I. T. Dramashop under the direction of Prof. Dean M. Fuller. 8:30.

Opera

Metropolitan Theater—
"Tannhauser," by Wagner presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Erich Leinsdorf, conductor. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Metropolitan Theater—
"Madame Butterfly," by Puccini, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Ettore Panizza, conductor. 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway—
"The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 12:50, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Here Comes Happiness," Edward Norris and Mildred Coles. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
Harry Lauder in "Song of the Road." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. "March of Time." 1:05, 3:05 7:05, 9:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Melody for Three," Fay Wray and Jean Hersholt. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 5:30. "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin, Marjorie Rambeau, Gene Tierney and William Tracy. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05.

Kenmore—
"Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 2:30, 5:30, 8:15.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinee 2:30; evening performance 8:30.

Modern—
"The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda and Charles Coburn. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"The Great Dictator" starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 10:05 a. m., 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Paramount—
"The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:15, 9:20. "Here Comes Happiness," Edward Norris and Mildred Coles. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—
"Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 10:25 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:15, 3:15, 6:10, 9:10.

Scollay—
"The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda, and Charles Coburn. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time. "Australia at War." "Our Constitution." "Travel-Arizona." "Popular Science," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:50. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:50, 5:15, 8:45.

Telepix—
"March of Time," "Western National Parks," "Elsa Maxwell," "Aquatic Sports," "Movie People," "Popular Science," cartoons and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Vampire Bat." 10:52 a. m., 1:24, 3:56, 6:28, 9, "Devil Commands." 12:11, 2:45, 5:15, 7:47, 10:19.

Tremont—
"Each Dawn I Die," James Cagney and George Raft. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:15. "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:35, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce, John Barrymore, John Howard and Charles Ruggles. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni, Gene Tierney, Laird Cregar and Virginia Field. 3, 6:30, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. 1:45. Continuous 6-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Flight Command." Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. "She Couldn't Say No." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Comrade X." Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Second Chorus." Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Victory." Fredric March. "Charter Pilot." Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "Blackout." Conrad Veidt. 1:50, 5:14, 8:18. "Western Union." Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:39, 6:40, 9:47.
Cleveland Circle: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan and Billie Burke. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Virginia," Stirling Hayden. "Ride, Kelly Ride." 2 Continuous 7-11.
Harvard: "Second Chorus." Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Western Union." Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Victory," Fredric March. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 3:30, 9:25. "Case of the Black Parrot." 1:55, 8.
Dorchester: "Six Lessons from Madam La Zonga." Lupe Velez. "Pride of the Bowery," featuring the East Side Kids. 2 Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Western Union." Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:15, 9:30. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Virginia," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:24, 8:19. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:50, 6:45, 10:13.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 2:44, 8:20. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:34, 7:10, 10.
Park: "Little Nelly Kelly," Judy Garland. "They Knew What They Wanted." Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. 3:27, 8:17. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 1:54, 6:40, 10:02.
Hyde Park: "Chasing Trouble," Frankie Darro. "Trail Blazers." 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 2:39, 8:15. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 3:55, 9:40.

MALDEN—Granada: "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray. 2:25, 6:12, 9:32.
Mystic: "Six Lessons from Madame La Zonga," Lupe Velez. 2:10, 7, 9:55. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:15, 8:15.
Maplewood: "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Give Us Wings." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Trail of the Vigilantes." Franchot Tone. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Meet the Champ," Hugh Herbert. 2:30, 8:50. "Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 3:35, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Road Show," 1:45, 8. "Virginia," Shirley Hayden, Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 3:31, 9:46.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Arizona." Jean Arthur and William Holden. "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Victory." Fredric March. 2:15, 6:45, 9:55. "Life With Henry." Jackie Cooper. 3:50, 8:25.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Rebecca," Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. "Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce and John Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Victory," Fredric March. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Western Union." Robert Young, Randolph Scott. "Honeymoon for Three." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Rebecca." Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. "The Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert and Alan Hale. Continuous from 6:30.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Nobody's Children." Edith Fellows. "Petticoat Politics."
Strand: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello and the Andrew Sisters. "The Invisible Woman."

REVERE—Boulevard: "The Mad Doctor." Basil Rathbone and John Howard. "The Monster and the Girl." Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.
Revere: "The Mad Doctor." Basil Rathbone and John Howard. "The Monster and the Girl." Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Sandy Gets Her Man." Baby Sandy. 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Remedy for Riches." 2 and 6:15.
Davis Square: "Men Against the Sky." Richard Dix. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Love Thy Neighbor." Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Melody Ranch." Gene Autrey and Ann Miller. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda. "Great Plane Robbery." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Cast of the Black Parrot." William Lundigan. "Life with Henry." Jackie Cooper. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Comrade X." Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Bitter Sweet." Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2:09, 7:54. "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 3:29, 9:14.
Princess: "Gone with the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 2:09, 7:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Western Union." Robert Young and Virginia Gilmore. "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Trail of the Vigilantes." Franchot Tone. "Melody and Moonlight," Johnny Downs.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:30 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Night Train," Rex Harrison. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart, "Life with Henry," Jackie Cooper. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 3:39, 8:09. "Escape to Glory." Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 2:15, 6:40, 9:55.

WOLLASTON — Wollaston: "Honeymoon for Three." George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 1:35, 6:45, 9:55. "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. 3:15, 8:15.

AMUSEMENTS

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FUN AT H

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—March 28, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Former New England Girl Takes Seat In British House of Commons

Beatrice Clough Rathbone Urges America to Send Speedy Aid to Britain

By Rose Fyleman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

After I had passed through the gray stone archway which leads into Dean's Yard, that quiet, dignified little oasis in the very heart of our busy London, I suddenly realized that I had omitted to bring with me the letter I had received from Mrs. Beatrice Clough Rathbone's secretary, giving me an appointment for that afternoon. And I had forgotten the number of her house!

Fortunately I had arrived slightly ahead of the time arranged, so I walked along the most likely-looking side of the square enclosure and knocked at one of the discreet doors that lined it.

"Excuse me, but do you know where Mrs. Rathbone lives?" I inquired of the impressive and urbane personage who opened the door to me.

"Of course," he replied instantly and amiably, "we all know where Mrs. Rathbone lives." And he gave me the number.

Character in Every Line

And when, a few minutes later, I sat facing her in one of the rooms of her charming house, I knew the meaning of that "of course." For Mrs. Rathbone is one of those people of whom one could not possibly remain unaware. It is not that she is in the least obtrusive, or even striking, in the usual sense of the word, but simply that she possesses to a marked degree that characteristic for which I fear I can find no better name than one that has been sadly overworked. I mean—individuality. There is character in every line and movement of her slender figure, character in the bright, steady eyes and in the firm clasp of the little hand that I held in mine for an instant.

"This is going to be an interesting conversation," I thought. Nor was I mistaken. The whole range of Mrs. Rathbone's interests and ideas, and the strong individuality that marks her point of view are such that I felt rather as I remember feeling when visiting the art galleries and museums of her own home town of Boston—the time was so short, and I wanted to be able to take more things in.

I have no doubt that you people over in the States, who take so keen an interest in the careers of your young daughters, both at home and abroad, already know the main facts of Mrs. Rathbone's girlhood and young womanhood. Although she lived, as I have already mentioned, in Boston, she was born at New Haven, Connecticut. Her education began at the Ethel Walker School, Simsbury, Connecticut. Later she graduated from Radcliffe College, and finally came over here to study for two years at Oxford. And it was at Oxford that she met her future husband, John Rathbone, a member of an old Liverpool family that has for generations been notable for fine work in social philanthropy as well as in the political arena. She has two children.

Her husband ultimately gave up the idea of taking up diplomacy, for which he had studied, in favor of a parliamentary career; and in 1935 he triumphantly won for the National Conservative Party the seat of Bodmin, in Cornwall, which had been looked upon for many years as a stronghold of Liberalism. He was a member of the Royal Air Force Voluntary Reserve and was called up for active service when the war broke out. In December, 1940, the career that had begun so brilliantly came to a sudden and tragic end when he lost his life in bombing operations over enemy country.

Mrs. Rathbone was asked by members of the constituency with enthusiastic unanimity to sit for Bodmin in the House of Commons, as successor to her husband. This she consented to do. She is the second American-born woman to take her place in that august assembly. Lady Astor was the first.

And here I must mention an amusing fact. When Mrs. Rathbone's husband won the seat in 1935, his distinguished great-aunt, Eleanor Rathbone, M. P., sent him the following message: "As a great-aunt I rejoice; as a politician I sigh deeply." For the Rathbones had always been staunch Liberals.

Unusually Full Career

But all these facts constitute only a bare outline of Mrs. Rathbone's experiences and activities, and much more is needed in order to give any adequate idea of what has been an unusually full career for so young a woman. She is barely 30 years old.

Of the many interesting things that I learned in that all too brief hour, here are a few.

As a child Mrs. Rathbone spent some years in Japan, and by the time she was 14 she could speak no less than seven different languages, including Chinese, Japanese, and Russian. When she was at school, she was very much interested in theatricals, and one of her happiest memories of those years is that of playing Cinderella in Barrie's play "A Kiss for Cinderella." "The Policeman is still one of my best friends," she told me, smiling, "and has come to stay with me every year since, till war broke out."

Mrs. Rathbone did not feel especially drawn toward politics before her marriage, though all matters connected with social reform had a great attraction for her. But, as she reminded me, it is customary in England for a wife to work in close co-operation with her husband in politics. So, when John Rathbone decided to abandon diplomacy in favor of a parliamentary career, she spent two years helping him to nurse his wide constituency. During those two years they visited together no less than 5,000 homes, and it was during this time that she gained the knowledge and experience that are today standing her in such good stead. Her husband was the youngest member of the House when he took his seat, and Mrs. Rathbone was the youngest woman member when she took hers this year on March 18.

At the beginning of the war, when party politics sank into the background, and Flight Lieutenant Rathbone was away with the RAF, she wanted to keep busy and to help the war effort in the best way she could. First of all she worked in the River Emergency Service; then for nine months at the Press and Censorship Bureau. She played a most valuable part in the organization of the Evacuation Committee for America (her own two children, by the way, are now in the United States), helping to send 1,000 children to suitable homes that had been found for them in the States. This was a big undertaking. Every child's case was treated individually. The home circumstances and environment, the child's temperament and predilections, its health and education—every point was carefully considered and tabulated.

Arduous Work

"Interesting work," Mrs. Rathbone called it. "Yes, no doubt," was my inward comment, "but how arduous, and how valuable!"

Even this impressive tale of work accomplished does not by any means include all of Mrs. Rathbone's war activities, which were interrupted for a few brief intervals only, when she was able to be with her husband. She is now helping Mrs. Edward Murrow in representing "Bundles for Britain" in England.

And now I want to use what space is still left me to give some account, though I fear it cannot be anything approaching an adequate one, of the ideals and hopes which Mrs. Rathbone brings to the work that lies before her.

The thought, so it seems to me, that underlies all her aspirations and colors all her endeavors, is that of co-operation among all the liberty-loving peoples of the earth, and especially between the English-speaking democracies; and she has her own quite definite ideas as to the best way in which this can be accomplished. Understanding — understanding based on knowledge—is, she feels, the thing that is most important of all.

"It is because we don't know enough about one another that we go wrong," she declared, "and that is why education is of such vital importance. The people who matter most in the world," she reiterated urgently, "are the educators. It is they who control the future—the future of the rising generation, the ultimate future of the world."

She spoke also of agriculture. Her constituency is largely an agricultural one, and she told me that the more she learns of the land the more convinced she becomes that there, too, lies one of the great hopes of the future. "We have neglected too long this most important element in our national life. From the land, through their war work, numbers of our people are acquiring fresh interests, fresh vigor, and are regaining a simplicity of outlook too long lost," she commented earnestly.

I could not get Mrs. Rathbone to talk much about the things that interest her apart from her work, because, as she smilingly declared, her work interests her more than anything else, especially since her children are so far away at present. She has always been devoted to music. "I was brought up on the Boston Symphony concerts," she told me. She has a wonderful collection of records, and before making an important speech she often finds inspiration in listening to one of her orchestral favorites among these. She would not commit herself as to a favorite composer, but went so far as to say that Delius is one of those she admires and loves the most.

In parting, she gave me this message to send to America:

"I hope there is no one in America who does not realize the great need of giving SPEEDY, as well as adequate, help to Great Britain. There is not a moment to be wasted by the freedom-loving peoples of the world. If there have been misunderstandings in the past, these are now forgotten in our unity of purpose. The co-operation which now exists must continue to exist if we are to build up a post-war world of peace and social security."

Wide World

Mrs. Beatrice Clough Rathbone, widow of Flight Lieutenant John R. Rathbone, who was killed in action in bombing operations over Germany, is pictured here after she succeeded her husband as Unionist M. P. for the Bodmin Division of Cornwall. Mrs. Rathbone, a native of New England, is the second American-born woman to take a seat in the British Parliament. Her two small children are in the United States

The Happiest Home Is the One That Is Shared the Most

A Homemaking Adventure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whether growing up in the country is more delightful than growing up in the city, or whether the eyes and heart of youth lend a richness and glamour to the days of childhood wherever they are spent, I do not know. But this I do know—that my own early days have always seemed to me to be very close to perfect. Perhaps they were. Perhaps we had that kind of home. Anyway, there were many things that made for happy living, things like fireside suppers, reading aloud, twilight musicals, amateur theatricals, the picnic grove, and, not least among the contributors to our happiness, The Fly.

The Fly, so named because of its type, I imagine, was a large open tent, which was erected every spring in the back yard between the old winter pear and the gravenstein apple trees. Every nice day, or even every fairly nice day, we ate our breakfast and supper out there. It was lovely in the early morning when the dew was so heavy that we had to wear rubbers carrying things across the grass from the kitchen, and the distant hills were just emerging from a trailing chiffon mist.

It was lovely in the evening, too, with the drowsy peep of birds and the quiet twilight shadows soft about us.

* * *

Every year, to celebrate the erection of The Fly and to inaugurate our own outdoor eating, Mother gave a May Breakfast to which practically the entire Street was invited. We children ate early. We couldn't possibly have waited until the fashionable hour of ten o'clock, but we joined happily in the bustling preparations and really enjoyed a second breakfast, what with a nibble here and a taste there. We weren't the only ones who did that either.

One year Mother had Miss Mabel Sperry, champion doughnut maker of—well, I'll bet anywhere! — make dozens of fresh raised doughnuts especially for the occasion. Dad had just put two dozen on a platter on the lower shelf of the serving table and started back with some more things when we heard a shout. We looked —and there was Dad trying to balance a tray of sugars and creamers and chase a large black and white dog at the same time. The dog was gobbling doughnuts just as fast as he could swallow. We descended on him in a body and he beat a hasty retreat, but not before (page Mr. Ripley, for I'm stating actual fact!) he had eaten one dozen and a half of our delicious doughnuts!

In the winter, when The Fly was safely tucked away in the storeroom and the wind blew lustily against the house, Dad would read aloud to us before the fire. That was how I first met Mr. Dickens. Sometimes we'd sit there, all of us, wet-eyed and unashamedly sniffling, and sometimes the windows would rattle with the hearty roar of our laughter. Often, if we were in a particularly non-stop place, we'd take turns reading and we'd eat our supper right there, with everything tasting different and better than it ever did when we ate from the dining-room table.

* * *

And speaking of the dining-room table—I verily believe there was elastic wood somewhere in its interior, because at Thanksgiving and Christmas, not to mention numerous other times, besides the family party, there were sure to be—well, we never knew how many until the meal was really under way. We'd go to church Thanksgiving morning and when we got home, Mother would say, "I didn't realize that Mrs. Smith was going to be all alone this year, so I told her to come and have dinner with us," and then a little later, when someone had noticed extra places, "Well, I got to thinking it was kind of doleful to eat Thanksgiving dinner in a boarding house, so I asked Miss Sally and Miss Ellen. They were real pleased."

It was always like that. Just what a real home should be—home, on so many occasions, to more than just the family who lived in it. I want my home to be that kind, too.

E. L. L.

Can Spring Be Far Behind?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sing a song of millinery
With the first thaw,
Coronets and silhouettes,
Wide-brimmed straw;
Four and twenty blackbirds
Perched on the brim,
Stylized cut-outs
Used for a trim.
Pompadours and ballibuntl
Tempt a giddy breeze;
Quaint coolie mushrooms,—
Motif—Chinese.
Bonnets of the nineties,
Tied with a bow;
It's the hat that does it,
That NOUVEAU CHAPEAU.

OLIVE CARLETON-MUNRO

'Proxy Parents' Will Mind The Children

By the Associated Press

New York

Some of the problems of parenthood are practically painless these days with such people as Alizon Raymond around. Alizon Raymond is an attractive young woman, a few years out of Bryn Mawr, who operates a service called "Proxy Parents."

These "parents" are 40 young women between 20 and 30 who take children to school in the morning and meet them in the afternoon; go to the zoo or the theater with them; play games and amuse them indoors and out; take children on week ends, and so on.

All, of course, for a fee.

Out-of-towners who come to New York with their children and want to go out, can leave the youngsters with Proxy Parents. Proxy Parents also act as chaperones for school girls in town for the week end and meet children at boats and trains.

In 1938, Miss Raymond had an idea she wanted to be on the staff of a firm publishing children's books. She decided she had better get some experience with children first, and, presto, Proxy Parents was born.

She started in October. By December, she had five young women working for her and, by the first of the year, her staff was an even dozen. Now it's 40, and Miss Raymond plays little of the proxy parent herself, being too busy running the organization here and keeping an eye on branches in Los Angeles, St. Paul, Detroit, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, Stamford, Greenwich, Darien, Conn., and King City, Mo.

She has given up the idea of publishing children's books, but what she knows about children would fill several volumes. By and large, the parents of the country may be surprised to hear her say that the children are pretty easy to handle.

Miss Raymond had one uncomfortable moment, however, during what she called a "temper tantrum on Park Avenue," when she was trying to get three velocipedes, a baby carriage, and four balky children across the street. A policeman came to her rescue!

Jan Struther Finds Midwest Like England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Jan Struther, author of the best seller, "Mrs. Miniver," revealed during a visit to the nation's capital that after several months in the United States she has found the Middle West the section most like modern England.

The Midwestern states, she found, "have their ancestors in their bones and not hanging up on the walls. I don't know whether it's because England has had to take its portraits down to the cellars, but there is a similar comradeship, energy and goodwill to put things right in modern-day England and in the western section of the United States.

"New England," she added, "is lovely, charming, and peaceful, but much like pre-1914 England."

The British author said she had found Americans generally "intensely idealistic, highly intellectual and unbelievably kind, but with a strange uneasiness as to the possibility of achieving the necessary unity to fight off fascism. Objecting to reported statements from former U. S. Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy that democracy is finished in England, she insisted, "Half-democracy is finished but real democracy is under way."

Mrs. Miniver, her inventor revealed, grew out of an editor's order to lighten up the social page of the London Times. His instructions, Miss Struther humbly admits, were for "everyday stories about an ordinary woman, rather like yourself."

But there will be no more of Mrs. Miniver, if Miss Struther has her way. She is now writing poetry. Her new book is a volume of poems "stark, grim and utterly unreadable," she says.

After lectures in New York, Boston, Minneapolis, Baltimore and Los Angeles, as well as three appearances on "Information Please," Miss Struther is, she admitted, still befuddled as to "What is America?"

"I guess," she said, "it is a state of mind, but one in which it is very nice to be at the present moment."

Tomato Bisque Supreme

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Given the right twist, the common garden variety of Tomato Bisque becomes quite uncommon indeed. It will also be a more hearty dish. If your family does not like onion, cooked rice may be substituted.

Chop about 5 medium onions and cook in a small amount of water. Add 1 can of tomato soup. This mixture can be made the day before and kept in a glass jar in the refrigerator if necessary.

When ready to serve, heat mixture, and heat one can of evaporated milk in another pan. Pour about ⅓ cup of the evaporated milk into each dish with a nice lump of butter. Add about ⅔ cup of the soup mixture and stir with a spoon. These approximate proportions can be varied to suit your particular taste.

If the above procedure is followed, baking soda will not be necessary, and the soup will not curdle. Once the tomato and milk have been combined, however, they should not be reheated.

M. M.

If you are operating a summer camp, tea room or guest house, you should have a copy of
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3 pound frying chicken, cut in serving pieces
½ cup Spry
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Can't Count Bruins Out of Running for Stanley Cup After Contest Last Evening

Stage Rally For Victory Over Leafs

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., March 28—If there is one valuable lesson to be learned from the game of hockey, it is not to count a team out of the running, particularly if the Stanley Cup play-offs are under way and more particularly if the team concerned is the Boston Bruins.

Following last Tuesday's game the prospects looked pretty bleak for the Bruins. They had been humiliated by Toronto Maple Leafs and everything seemed to point for a continuing upswing for the Leafs that would take them into the final. Yet the Bruins came back last night with a surge that was tremendous in its intensity to pin a 2-1 defeat on the Torontos in Maple Leaf Gardens.

The victory is a distinct tribute to each of the players wearing the Brown, Gold, and White. Yet behind the win lies the strategy envolved by Coach Cooney Weiland, the pre-game words of Manager Art Ross, and perhaps the most important item of all the fact that the Bruins are still a mighty machine. They came out in that first period full of determination, with Capt. Dit Clapper setting the pace immediately with a rugged check on Reg Hamilton that left no doubt that the team really meant business.

Close Covering

Weiland's strategy revolved principally around the tying up of the Syl Apps line, and he awarded that special job to Herbie Cain, Art Jackson, and Terry Reardon. "Cover Drillon, Apps, and Nick Metz," he said in the dressing room before the game. "Don't try to score yourselves, just keep them from scoring.

The boys obeyed. When Bill Cowley was forced to leave the game in the first period, Terry moved over to center with Pat McReavy taking over right wing, and still the strategy worked. Drillon did score a goal, with Apps and Wally Stanowski assisting, but the tally could not be laid at their feet, for Flash Hollett had disobeyed instructions by moving up to check in center ice. Flash missed Apps, and the Leafs found it easy to beat Johnny Crawford to the cage.

Made Up For It

Although this Toronto goal was scored while the third line was on the ice, they made up for it by getting the winning marker. McReavy stole the puck at the Leafs blue line, slipped it forward to where Cain picked it up and beat Turk Broda. Boston's first goal was scored by Woody Dumart on a perfect set up by Milt Schmidt.

Ross' pre-game words sent the Bruins out in the right mood. He told them not to give an inch to the Leafs, but to give them just twice as much as they sent, keeping themselves out of the penalty box of course. And the team obeyed again. Jackson did go to the box in the first period, but he took Jack Church with him. Des Smith made a trip there in the second stanza, but he was accompanied by Hamilton. Clapper was the only Boston player sent off alone, and while the penalty was justified, it was called at a peculiar time in the 13th minute of the third period when the B's were trying to maintain their one-goal advantage. The offense was called holding, but such offenses had been going on all night.

Trying to pick a hero on the victors' side is fairly difficult. Clapper and Hollett were named the Boston stars by a Toronto writer, but they were only a half-stride at best over the rest of the players. To name them would be to name the team.

* * *

As they arrived home this afternoon, the Bruins found themselves in a most advantageous position, despite the loss of Cowley probably for the season . . . The playoffs have been whittled down to three more games . . . The teams are tied at two games each, with the odd game to be played in Boston Garden . . . The first game comes in Boston tomorrow night, the second in Toronto next Tuesday, and the third back in Boston Thursday if necessary.

* * *

The Bruins and Leafs came to Boston on the same train . . . They left Toronto at 11:15 p. m. Boston time last night . . . Leafs will be quartered at the University Club as usual . . . Manager Conn Smythe did not accompany the team, but will leave Toronto tonight . . . It is possible he will bring Bingo Kampman with him, and if the rugged defenseman is used, he will replace Jack Church.

* * *

Mel Hill was the 16th man last night . . . Cowley watched the third period in his street clothes from the bench . . . These two were the stars two years ago, Mel winning three overtime games with goals set up by Bill's stick . . . Drillon's tally last night set a new N. H. L. play-off record of 19 tallies.

* * *

For the fourth time in as many games, the Bruins have managed to score first . . . Bobby Bauer was improved 100 per cent over his showing Tuesday, but still off his normal game . . . He should be about right tomorrow evening.

* * *

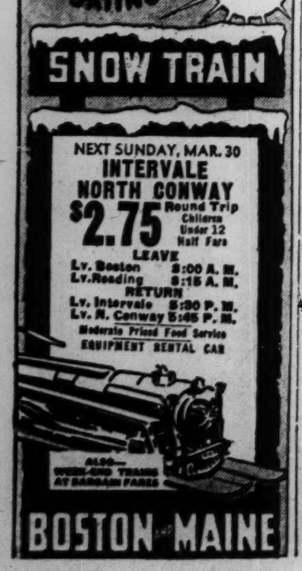
Herbie Cain had to struggle for his goal . . . He first fired a backhander at Broda, which bounced off Turk's chest . . . As the goalie dived for the puck, Cain secured it on his forehand, swept it around Broda, and then followed the disc right into the net himself . . . The Toronto players claimed Herbie had put it in with his foot, and for a while it appeared as though Referee Mickey Ion was going to disallow the goal.

* * *

For about three minutes the house of 14,824 cheered and booed, with the boos finally winning . . . Mickey was making his first appearance on Toronto ice since early season . . . He worked five games there and then no more until last night.

* * *

Art Ross watched the game from a box with Water Brown, Manager of the Boston Garden, team attendants, and several newspapermen . . . Art made trips to the dressing room between the periods, but he left the full running of the team from the bench to Weiland.



New Heroes in Hockey Cause

By a Staff Photographer

Helped Bruins Defeat Toronto 2 to 1

Pat McReavy (left), who was called up from Hershey, Bruin farm team, assisted Herbie Cain (extreme right) to winning goal in Toronto last night. Terry Reardon, center, played a general utility role against the Leafs and helped tie up the dangerous Toronto scorers.

Bee Infielders Are Slow To Improve Ball Handling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 28—Although the Bees have unfurled a fairly robust attack in most of their exhibition games in this area, there have been noticeable cracks in the team's defensive armor. Sibby Sisti, for example, has been hitting lustily all spring, but the Buffalo boy has been erratic in the field. But for the presence of Babe Dahlgren at first, he would have been charged with at least half a dozen more errors than now mar his record.

The same holds true for Carvel Rowell, Buddy Gremp and Henry Majeski. Of course there is more excuse for Sisti and Majeski making wild throws than there is for Rowell and Gremp because Sibby and Henry have to get the ball away quickly after fielding slow, topped rollers and bunts from their side of the diamond. Second basemen do not face this handicap. Gremp has handled grounders and pop flies acceptably but his tosses, especially while acting as pivot man in an attempt to complete double plays, have been decidedly below par. Miller alone has pegged with accuracy.

Needs Experience

Sisti in time should be a top-flight major league performer as he possesses all the vital assets, youth, speed, a strong arm and a good batting eye. The one quality he now lacks is experience. Had Sisti played "Double A" ball last year he might be further advanced than he is at present.

Sibby is so eager to make plays that he sometimes charges a ball too quickly and on other occasions invades the shortstop's territory. That is not sound judgment when the player on his left happens to be Miller.

In the game with the Browns at Austin last Tuesday he dashed into Eddie's domain and let a grounder trickle through his legs which Miller might have converted into a double play. This lapse was costly to the Bees as the St. Louisans scored four runs immediately thereafter.

Preibisch's Homer

The most satisfactory feature about that loosely played engagement was Mel Preibisch's homer in the presence of his parents and many other well wishers. The cleverly stroked round-tripper came with two on in the ninth and put the Bees only one run behind the Browns, who suffered a letdown after piling up a substantial lead.

Preibisch had played on Clark Field many times while an undergraduate at the University of Texas and was thoroughly familiar with its topography. A rocky ledge rises precipitously from the flat surface of the outfield, and the fences are about 30 feet back of this cliff. A ball which strikes the walls usually bounds back into the regular playing field but a fly which lands in the space between the top of the ledge and the fence often stays there. By the time the fielder has scaled the summit, the runner has completed the circuit of the base paths. Preibisch had the technique down pat and that is why his drive in the ninth went for a homer whereas a much mightier sock by Gene Moore in the third was only a triple.

The rivalry between the University of Texas and the Texas Aggies is even more intense than that between Harvard and Yale or Boston College and Holy Cross. Last Monday when the Bees were playing at Kyle Park in College Station, the A. & M. rooters boohed in unison after the announced informed them that Mel was an old T. U. athlete.

"Wildcat" Song

The Aggies have a terrifying song called "Wildcat" which the band plays in the seventh, eighth and ninth innings of every home game. All the students stand, yell at the top of their lungs and wave their hands frantically in the air. It usually has a very disconcerting effect upon the opposing pitcher and his team.

Ted Lyons, famous White Sox flinger who is an alumnus of Baylor, recently was quoted as saying that "Wildcat" was the most unpleasant memory of his college days!

Weather permitting, the Bees meet the Minneapolis Millers this afternoon and start their final local week-end stand against the Browns tomorrow. So far the series stands five games to four in favor of St. Louis, but the Bees can take the lead if they capture both the Saturday and Sunday engagements. Stengel's "big four," Dick Errickson, Manny Salvo, Bill Posedel and Jim Tobin, will do the hurling.

Dahlgren Again

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 28 (AP)—First baseman Babe Dahlgren was the batting hero once again yesterday as the Boston Bees evened their exhibition game standing with the Minneapolis Millers of the American Association with a 7-6 ten-inning victory.

Babe belted a 400-foot drive over the distant center field fence with two aboard in the sixth to put the trailing Bees one run ahead. Previously Earl Averill, Max West and Eddie Miller had produced successive hits to score one run.

The Millers tied up the ball game in the ninth but Lefty Bob Williams, former Amherst star, won his own game in the tenth by drawing a pass which forced Eddie Miller over with the winning tally.

Amateur Hockey Association
(Play-Offs)

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Ag	Pts
Washington	2	0	0	13	5	6
Atlantic City	1	1	0	9	15	3
River Vale	1	1	0	13	10	3
Rovers	1	2	0	11	14	3
Boston	0	1	0	3	5	0

(Three points for victory, one for tie)
Result March 27
N. Y. Rovers 5, Boston 3, overtime.

Sports Around The Hub

Shore Visits Boston

Eddie Shore, former Bruin defenseman, watched the Olympics-Rover game at the Boston Garden last night. With his team out of the American Hockey League play-offs the veteran is doing a bit of scouting. He appears to have little respect for the National Hockey League since he said he would not stay over to see the Bruins-Toronto game here Saturday night.

The Springfield venture is proving so good that Shore does not plan to return to Canada to operate his vast wheat farm this summer. He has taken out first citzenship papers and other than a possible scouting trip to Canada for hockey players, will make Springfield his off-season home. The farm will be under remote control.

He predicts a definitely improved Springfield team next year and states that the American League offers more variety and action than the N. H. L. with its balanced mixture of veterans and youngsters, plus more teams to offer the fans. He is going to New York and Atlantic City from here.

* * *

The New England Golf Association will hold the N. E. sectional qualifying for the 1941 Open championship of the U. S. G. A. at the Worcester Country Club, Monday, May 26.

* * *

Season ticket holders must pick up their tickets for tomorrow night's play-off at the Garden by eight o'clock tonight. All season tickets uncalled for, and admissions, will go on sale at the Garden tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.

* * *

It is too bad that Tom Moon had to beat his former team mates filling in for the N. Y. Rover goalie, but for him to have done anything other than his very best would have been dishonorable to the game, the fans, and himself. He did a grand job and helped hockey by so doing.

* * *

Carl Brumbaugh, former Florida star and backfield coach of the Chicago Bears professional team, will be backfield coach at Boston College. Denny Myers, head coach, will be guest speaker Tuesday night at the annual sports night affair of the Presentation Society, sponsors of the annual 10-mile road race which will be held April 5.

Eno Slaughter, in his three years in the National League, has come out even in the matter of strikeouts and bases on balls. The St. Louis Card had 126 of each up to this season.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Familiar Tunes. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in Hungarian; Gay March; News in English; Orchestra and Songs; Talk. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Dance Music. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m. DJC, 6.02 meg. 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Request Selections. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—"Headline News and Views." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Great Masters; Robert Schumann. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—10 p. m.—Radio Theater, Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m.
London—10 p. m.—"Democracy Marches—World Affairs," H. Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Tom Moon, Olympic Spare Goalie, Beats Own Team

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the Boston Olympics had any hope of winning the Eastern Hockey Association play-off, they loaned it out last night. The visiting New York Rovers, already out of the running, arrived with only 12 men and in the early minutes of the first period lost their goalie, Johnny Fisher, due to an eye injury. Their alternate goalie, Jerry Cosby, retired to the sideline last week with injuries

The predicament was perplexing to Coach Alex Smith. Already short handed and after five minutes of play he had no goalie at all. After consulting with Coach Hago Harrington of the home forces, he secured the services of the veteran Tom Moon, who had not played since February. It was a nice gesture of sportsmanship and not one that would be suspected as detrimental.

Instead of merely filling in for Fisher, Moon was so delighted to get into action that he took the play away from everybody else and proceeded to beat his own team mates in the all-important play-offs, 5 to 3, although it took overtime to do it. His debut was auspicious to say the least. His new team mates were shorthanded, had played the night before at River Vale and had a man in the penalty box! Moon survived the early minutes and then overshadowed his successor in the Olympic net for the night.

Most of the Olympics left this morning for Atlantic City where they play tonight. One group boarded the morning train and another a noon train. They will not have Tom Moon with them, but they will not have forgotten him. The sportsmanship part ceased after the game. When Moon returned to the Olympic dressing room some of the boys were not too appreciative of the fact he had beat them. Moon, however, played the same sort of game he would like to have played in the uniform of the Olympics and it was not his choice that he wore a Rover jersey last night.

After tonight's game in Atlantic City the Olympics play in River Vale tomorrow night and return here for the final game of play-offs Sunday afternoon with the Washington Eagles the opponents. Washington has already won two games.

* * *

The Olympics were ragged in their play for the most part last night . . . Had they tended strictly to their hockey and less to Tom Moon, they might have worn down the Rovers and beaten them handily . . . The visitors came with 12 men including the goalie and finished the game with only 10 skaters, losing Frank Parker and Eddie Dartnell in the third period.

Tom Moon

* * *

When the New Yorkers lost their regular goalie, instead of accepting defeat they watched Moon make a couple of spectacular saves and decided to co-operate . . . They skated at top speed through the balance of the game by frequent substitutions.

* * *

Johnny Fitzgerald featured the Boston angle with his two clever goals, twice tieing up the score and sending the game into overtime . . . He missed his best chance of the night to nearly win the game in the late stages . . . The greater speed and stickhandling of the Rovers swayed the issue in the overtime when they broke clear to score the winning goals.

* * *

All told the night was hectic to say the least . . . The goalie substitution delayed play 30 minutes, two Olympic goals were disallowed and one Rover goal resulted from an off side . . . Then Moon received a facial injury and another delay of 20 minutes occured, plus the overtime.

* * *

Mid Belland will replace Harpo Walsh in the trip and Paul Guibord will not join the team until tomorrow night.

Young Shortstops Training For Place in Red Sox Plans

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba, March 28—Among the players Joe Cronin has studied from the sun bleachers since the beginning of this spring training season is a little fellow by the name of Johnny Pesky—a stranger to most Boston baseball fans. Despite his Rabbit Maranville build, Johnny is headed for the Red Sox and may be a regular in Cronin's infield as early as 1942. In fact, if the inner defense should crumble before the next American League pennant is clinched, and leave a gaping hole at shortstop, Pesky might be brought up ahead of schedule.

Although Pesky would look like a grammar school sophomore alongside of most of the American League infielders, the Red Sox consider him an outstanding prospect. Several times while their headquarters were at Sarasota, Cronin and Tom Yawkey drove to Bradenton where the Louisville club trains and watched young Johnny perform.

Boy Is Fast

Being a shortstop, Pesky, quite naturally, throws right-handed. But when batting he swings from the other side of the plate and will surprise you with his power. He has good eyes and arms and wrists, the primary requisites of a big league hitter. There will be few players in the American Association this year who can outrun him, another strong item in his favor. In the field, he will cover as much ground as any other young shortstop you care to name, and that includes those already eating big league steaks.

One minor leaguer told us that Pesky had a weak arm—that he could go far to his right and get balls, but lacked the whip to catch his man at first base. But if the boy has this weakness, it did not show the couple of times we saw the Red Sox and Louisville in the Grapefruit League. Once we saw him dash almost behind third base for a bounder, and yet he just failed to get the runner at first base. But the point is: nobody could have made the long throw any better, and few shortstops could have got the ball in the first place.

Twenty-year-old Pesky performed for Heinie Manush's Rocky Mount club in the Piedmont League last summer, and so impressed Herb Pennock and the other Red Sox officials that he was jumped right into the double-A American Association in 1941. When Manush was at the Sarasota camp, he spent half of his time in pepper games and the other half talking about young Johnny. The former outfielder predicts a great future for the boy.

However, Pesky will not step into the Red Sox infield without competition. Herb Pennock, director of Boston's minor league interests, has another youngster schooling for the varsity. He is Eddie Pellagrini of Dorchester, Mass., former Memorial High star. The Red Sox did not see him this spring, as Pennock has him shortstopping for the San Diego team in the Pacific Coast League. But a year from now there may be a lively battle at Sarasota's Payne Field for the berth once occupied by Joe Cronin, one of the leading short fielders of modern baseball.

* * *

Pellagrini spent the 1940 season with Scranton, in the Eastern League. Rather than have he and Pesky duel for the shortstop berth with the Red Sox Louisville farm, and therefore keep one of them on the bench much of the time, Pennock shipped Eddie off to the Pacific coast.

* * *

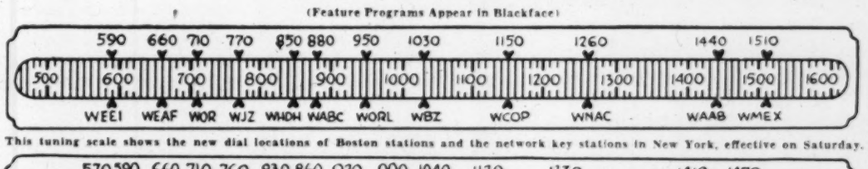
Pellagrini went South with Louisville last spring, but could not beat out Woody Williams, who had benefited by previous experience in the Southern Association.

* * *

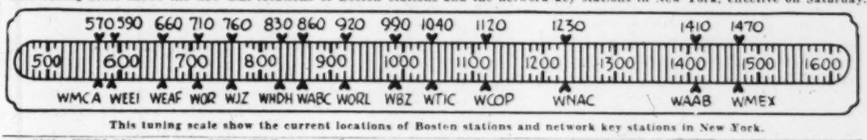
Another game with the Cincinnati Reds is scheduled for tomorrow. Cronin is more than pleased with the way his pitchers have been holding their own in these exhibitions.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York, effective on Saturday.



This tuning scale show the current locations of Boston stations and network key stations in New York.

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra;	Sports and Music
3:15 "Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Leopold Stokowski, con-	Sports and Music
3:30 New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Penner Young's Family	ductor; Westminster	Sports and Music
3:45 News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Choir, direction Dr. J.	Sports and Music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Finley Williamson	Novachord Impressions
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	"Susan Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Board of Listeners	Tea Time Melodies
4:30 "Hilltop House"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"The Johnson Family"	Rhapsody in Rhythm
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	It's Dance Time	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills": sk.	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Playtime on the Air	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Chico Simone's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Moving Day on Air"	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30 Al Pearce, Artie	Alec Templeton Time;	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Shain Sisters' Trio
7:45 Auerbach; orch.	piano; vocalists; orch.	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	"Ask the Children";	Lucille Manners; Ross	Fort Devens Radio Party	Savoy Opera Album; so-
8:15 screen stars and	quiz program	Graham; orchestra	Fort Devens Radio Party	loists; orchestra
8:30 Abbott & Costello;	"Death Valley Days";	"Information, Please!"	"Laugh 'n Swing Club";	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 chorus; or.; News.	dramatic sketch	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	with orchestra	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:00 "Great Moments	"Gangbusters"; drama	"Waltz Time; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 from Great Plays,	"Gangbusters"; drama	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"Radio Moving Day"	cal Album"
9:30 Playhouse; "Let Us	"Your Happy Birthday";	"Everyman's Theater";	"I Want a Divorce"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Be Gay"	variety program; News	Arch Oboler Play	dramatization	cal Album"
10:00 "Hollywood Pre-	Address by Herbert	"Wings of Destiny";	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 mieres"; drama	Hoover	dramatic sketch	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30 Frazier Hunt	"Radio Moving Day"	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	Photographers' Awards	Lan' McIntyre's Orch.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Adrian Rollini's Trio
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30 Music; recordings;	"Music You Want"	"Moving Day on Air"	"The Vagabond's Trail";	"Day's End"
11:45 Dance Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	vocalist; orchestra	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	Music; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Sports; News	Studio program	George and Dixie, songs	News Service	
7:45 News; Weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; News	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30 Rowdy Revue	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Musical Timetable
8:45 Jimmie and Dick	Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Musical Timetable
9:00 The Home Gardener	News; talk; music	Variations; music	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Greenfield Choir	As You Like It	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 "Honest Abe"; dra-	"A to Z in Novelty"	"The Breakfast Club"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Texas Ramblers
9:45 matic sketch	Shopping talk	News; speaker	News Service	Texas Ramblers
10:00 Young Americans in	Irene Hanify, organist	"Lincoln Highway"; dra-	"Rainbow House"; juve-	Studio Speaker
10:15 the Making	Two Men and a Girl	matic sketch	nile program	Studio Speaker
10:30 Women's Club talk	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	Betty Moore, talk	"Rainbow House"; juve-	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	"Bright Idea Club"	nile program	You"
11:00 News; Cincinnati	4-H Club program	children's program	Student Radio Club	Letter Quest with John
11:15 Conservatory of	Allen Roth's Symphony	Women's Clubs Program	Student Radio Club	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30 Music; A. Von	of Melody	Walter Blaufuss' Orch.	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 Kreisler, conductor	Weather; Musicale	Ed McConnel, songs	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 Man on the Farm	News; Music; Stocks	Musical Roundup	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 Man on the Farm	Noonday Revue	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 Country Journal	National Farm and	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 Country Journal	Home Hour	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 News	National Farm and	News Service	"We Are Always Young	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Community Bulletin	Home Hour	"Boston's Future"; talk	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "No Politics"	"Luncheon at the Wal-	Zara's Marimba Melodies	"Government Girl"	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45 "No Politics"	dorf"; interviews	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"I'll Find My Way"	Short Story Editor
2:00 Saturday Revue;	Western Hemisphere	Spelling Bee from Faneuil	Joe Frasette's Orchestra	Melodie Moods
2:15 Chas. Hector's Or.	Luncheon; A. A. Berle;	Hall; City of Boston	Network speakers	Melodie Moods
2:30 'Of Men and Books';	others	public schools finalst	Lang Thompson's Orch.	The Sheridan Sisters
2:45 speakers	Woody Herman's Orch.	Spelling Bee from Faneuil	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Five Star News
3:00 Invitation to	Reflections in Rhythm;	Hall; City of Boston	Arion Choristers	Sports and Music
3:15 Learning	vocalists	public schools finals	Arion Choristers	Sports and Music
3:30 Jobs for Defense	Music of the Americas	Spelling Bee from Faneuil	"New World Diplomacy"	Sports and Music
3:45 Speakers; News	Music of the Americas	Hall; City of Boston	"New World Diplomacy"	Sports and Music
4:00 Gene Krupa's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	public schools finals	Prelude to Stardom; chil-	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15 Gene Krupa's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	Spelling Bee	dren's program	Studio speaker
4:30 Gene Krupa's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Columbia, S. C., Music	The Carolina Playmakers	WMEX Drama Shop; "A
4:45 Gene Krupa's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	Festival	The Carolina Playmakers	World in Fantasy"
5:00 News of Americas	Speakers and music	"The World Is Yours";	Sport comment	Melody Mirror
5:15 New England to the	Willard's Or.; vocalists	dramatization	Sport comment	Melody Mirror
5:30 Colors	"Superman"	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 N. E. Lecture Hall	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Music program	Frank Ryan, Sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00 Dance Time; News	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 News; Elmer Davis	Vass Family, songs	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	News Review	Swopper"	"Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00 'People's Platform';	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender";	Chico Simone's Orchestra
7:15 informal discussion	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30 "Report to the Na-	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	Dramatic sketch	Smaller Business Men's	Songs of the Range
7:45 tion"	interviews; music	Musical Rendezvous	Association; speakers	Oleander Male Quartet
8:00 "Marriage Club";	'Concert Hall of the Air'	"Knickerbocker Play-	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	Inter-Faith Round Table
8:15 quiz program	'Concert Hall of the Air'	house"; dramatic sk.	from Camp Edwards	Discussion
8:30 "Duffy's Tavern";	"The Bishop and the	'Truth or Consequences';	'Hawaii Calls"; native	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 variety; News	Gargoyle"; drama	quiz program	Hawaiian music	Adeline Walther, songs
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Song of Your Life; Harry	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 vocalists; orchestra	Salter's Orchestra	soloists; orchestra	News Service	cal Album
9:30 President Roosevelt	Jackson Day Dinner;	Jackson Day Address;	Jackson Day Address;	President Franklin D.
9:45 President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Roosevelt
10:00 Peabody Radio	NBC Symphony Orches-	Station E-Z-R-A; com-	Hockey play-offs, Series	Five Star News
10:15 Award Presentation	tra, direction Arturo	edy sketch	A: Bruins vs. Toronto	Dance Digest
10:30 Golfers Forum	Toscanini	Defense for America	Chicagoland Concert;	Dance Digest
10:45 News; Sports	NBC Symphony Orches-	Series: dramatization	Kathryn Witwer; orch.	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Music	tra, direction Arturo	News Service	Hal Howard's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15 V. Monroe's Orch.	Toscanini	Local news; Weather	Hal Howard's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30 Guy Lombardo's Or.	News; Music; Weather	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"California Melodies";	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	On With the Dance	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Young Shortstops Training For Place in Red Sox Plans

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba, March 28—Among the players Joe Cronin has studied from the sun bleachers since the beginning of this spring training season is a little fellow by the name of Johnny Pesky—a stranger to most Boston baseball fans. Despite his Rabbit Maranville build, Johnny is headed for the Red Sox and may be a regular in Cronin's infield as early as 1942. In fact, if the inner defense should crumble before the next American League pennant is clinched, and leave a gaping hole at shortstop, Pesky might be brought up ahead of schedule.

Although Pesky would look like a grammar school sophomore alongside of most of the American League infielders, the Red Sox consider him an outstanding prospect. Several times while their headquarters were at Sarasota, Cronin and Tom Yawkey drove to Bradenton where the Louisville club trains and watched young Johnny perform.

Boy Is Fast

Being a shortstop, Pesky, quite naturally, throws right-handed. But when batting he swings from the other side of the plate and will surprise you with his power. He has good eyes and arms and wrists, the primary requisites of a big league hitter. There will be few players in the American Association this year who can outrun him, another strong item in his favor. In the field, he will cover as much ground as any other young shortstop you care to name, and that includes those already eating big league steaks.

One minor leaguer told us that Pesky had a weak arm—that he could go far to his right and get balls, but lacked the whip to catch his man at first base. But if the boy has this weakness, it did not show the couple of times we saw the Red Sox and Louisville in the Grapefruit League. Once we saw him dash almost behind third base for a bounder, and yet he just failed to get the runner at first base. But the point is: nobody could have made the long throw any better, and few shortstops could have got the ball in the first place.

Twenty-year-old Pesky performed for Heinie Manush's Rocky Mount club in the Piedmont League last summer, and so impressed Herb Pennock and the other Red Sox officials that he was jumped right into the double-A American Association in 1941. When Manush was at the Sarasota camp, he spent half of his time in pepper games and the other half talking about young Johnny. The former outfielder predicts a great future for the boy.

However, Pesky will not step into the Red Sox infield without competition. Herb Pennock, director of Boston's minor league interests, has another youngster schooling for the varsity. He is Eddie Pellagrini of Dorchester, Mass., former Memorial High star. The Red Sox did not see him this spring, as Pennock has him shortstopping for the San Diego team in the Pacific Coast League. But a year from now there may be a lively battle at Sarasota's Payne Field for the berth once occupied by Joe Cronin, one of the leading short fielders of modern baseball.

* * *

Pellagrini spent the 1940 season with Scranton, in the Eastern League. Rather than have he and Pesky duel for the shortstop ber

Connie Mack Favors Modern Free-Hitting Game to Old-Time Close One-Run Affairs

Veteran Manager Names Mathewson and Cobb Aces

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28 (AP)—Lean, likeable Connie Mack, enthusiast of baseball, prefers the present slambang, home run type of game to the old 1-0 airtight model; favors universal adoption of helmets for batters and thinks the late Christy Mathewson was the greatest pitcher ever to turn a fishy stare on a hitter.

His remarkable career spans the sport from its roisterous, boisterous iron man days to the 1941 version but after some 60 years of active participation he is "still learning."

Base hits and runs, the more the merrier, provide more thrills for Mack than the early day battles he fought when a lone run loomed bigger than the grandstand itself. He thinks the present ball is lively enough, however.

Favors Helmets

The survivor of the "knock 'em down, drag 'em out" era of baseball is in sympathy with the move to equip all batters with helmets. His Philadelphia Athletics, engaged in exhibition games here, will wear the cap when a suitable model is devised.

Mathewson heads Mack's honor roll for pitchers because "Matty had perfect temperament. He had a good fast ball, marvelous curve and perfect control. He really knew how to pitch."

Mack recalled that Mathewson joined the New York Giants in 1901. He credits the great right hander with "practically saving the National League. Mathewson pitched wonderful ball for the Giants in 1902-03. In 1905 we played the Giants in the first World's Series under the present administration. The series went five games. All were shutouts. Mathewson pitched three of them and the Athletics didn't score a run off him.

Cobb Stands Alone

"Mathewson never failed in important games. That's why I pick him as the greatest pitcher of all. In contrast my players always thought Walter Johnson was the best they faced."

Tyrus Raymond Cobb, the old Detroit Tigers outfielder who also served a hitch with the Athletics under Mack, was described as one who stands alone in baseball history. "No other player has approached Cobb. When he was on first base, we used to throw to third instead of second on a steal."

After 47 years of managing clubs, the Athletics since he became part owner in 1901, Mack is not going overboard on picking this year's American League race. He thinks the clubs are so evenly matched they all have a chance, including his own.

View Baseball of Today

Wide World

Veterans of the Old Game

Ty Cobb (left) and Connie Mack watching the modern game of baseball as compared with the game they knew and played. Cobb is described as alone in the history of baseball for his daring skill during his active playing days.

Women's Basketball Given Place in Pan-American Games

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 28 (AP)—Women's basketball has become of age and has been allotted a berth on the tentative program of the Pan-America Olympics, slated for Buenos Aires in November, 1942.

Already Mrs. Irvin Van Blarcom of Wichita, Kan., chairman of the Women's A. A. U. Basketball Committee, has been given a similar position in the newly formed American Federation of Sports.

This week at the thirteenth annual A. A. U. women's tourney she has conferred with J. Lyman Bingham of Chicago, executive assistant to the A. A. U. president, on methods of picking the United States court queens.

Three methods of selecting the 10-player squad have been discussed.

$800 Per Player

In one, the United States would be divided into 10 districts and one athlete would be chosen from each. The region would be asked to raise the $800 Bingham estimates it will cost to transport the player.

Another suggestion is to send the team winning the national title in the 1942 tournament, likely to be held in Davenport, Iowa.

The third possibility is to name the All-America squad chosen at the close of next year's meet as the U. S. entry. The play already has gained enough favor to bring about a change in A. A. U. procedure.

One Group For Honors

In previous years two All-America teams of six players each have been chosen. Mrs. Van Blarcom said yesterday that one group of 10 players would be selected in the future.

Men's basketball first appeared on the Olympic program in 1936 and the women were to have made their debut in the 1940 games, canceled because of the European wars.

Mrs. Van Blarcom said the members of her committee in the Sports Federation had not been selected. The new organization is working with the A. A. U. in fostering the games which would be held in November, early spring in the South American city.

Women's A. A. U. Basketball

Semifinal Results March 27

Nashville 27, Des Moines A. I. B. 19.
Little Rock Flyers 25, Davenport, Iowa, Stenos 18.

Mrs. Page Faces Dorothy Kirby In Final Again

PINEHURST, N. C., March 28 (AP)—For the last two years the finals of the North and South women's golf tournament here have sent Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, the sturdy Chapel Hill housewife, against Dorothy Kirby, the youthful veteran from Atlanta, and today they will meet in the finals again.

Mrs. Page is a veteran of the North and South tournament, and has played in it seven times. She won the title in 1935, 1937, 1939 and 1940. Miss Kirby has been a finalist three times before. In 1938 she lost the championship to Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C.

Both Mrs. Page and Miss Kirby eased into this year's final round with little difficulty. In the semifinals yesterday Miss Kirby eliminated Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., the medalist, 4 and 3, and Mrs. Page defeated Mrs. William Hockenjos, Jr., of Lake Hopatcong, N. J., former New Jersey champion, 6 and 4.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Richmond 8, Ohio State 7.
Minnesota 7, Miss. State 0.

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Ohio State 10½, Apprentice 7½.

Hershey Bears Take Overtime Play-Off Game

By the Associated Press

During the regular American Hockey League campaign, the only club which presented any threat to the Cleveland Baron's Western Division supremacy was the Hershey Bears. They have at least an even chance now of again providing the competition for Cleveland in the play-off championships.

A 2-1 victory over the Pittsburgh Hornets last night gave the Bears an even break in the three-game semifinals series, to determine which team shall meet Cleveland for the Calder Cup trophy series. Pittsburgh won the opening game Tuesday, 4-1, on home ice.

Playing before 7,500 fans the teams battled for 60 minutes of scoreless hockey before Hank Lauzon broke the ice 53 seconds after the whistle blew for the extra period. It was a beautiful screen shot with Gordie Bruce skating interference for the play. The Hornets snapped back at 2:17 to tie the score on a power play with Eddie Convey rifling the puck past Goalie Nick Damore.

Captain Wally Kilrea slammed in the winning goal at 2:57, with Jack Shewchuk drawing an assist. Shewchuk lifted the puck from his own defense zone across neutral ice into Pittsburgh territory. The rubber landed near Goalie Harvey who came out slowly to clear it, apparently unaware of the oncoming Kilrea. The Bears' leader got to it first and whacked it into the unguarded net.

The deciding contest will be played at Hershey Saturday night, so the Bears, undefeated on home ice since the play-offs started ought to have a slight edge.

'Land of the Sky' Tourney Postponed Day Due to Rain

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 28 (AP)—When it rains, most golf pros sit around and grouse. It rained here all day yesterday, so that the first round of the "Land of the Sky" open had to be postponed, but Harold (Jug) McSpaden wasn't grousing.

The downpour that left the Biltmore Forest C. C. Fairways heavy and the greens slow didn't bother McSpaden at all. Jug has been playing tournament golf for 15 years, and has done some of his best work under just such conditions.

He had to be a "mudder" to win the San Francisco match play open several years ago, and it also came up mud at Thomasville, Ga., where he scored his only victory of the current winter tour.

Flew to Manila

Even when he flew out to Manila a year ago last December for the Philippine open, he sewed it up in the last nine holes, through a downpour. McSpaden won by seven strokes over Tommy Miyamoto of Japan, and he picked up five of those seven with a closing 35 to Miyamoto's 40.

When a course is muddy, Jug just seems to bear down a bit more on every shot.

Ben Hogan, for instance, takes his golf with intense seriousness. He had to be restrained from going out for a practice round yesterday in spite of the rain, and even after he's played a low tournament round he'll be the last man off the practice tee or green.

McSpaden Carefree

McSpaden, though is a carefree, cheerful chap with a grin as broad as a slab of watermelon, and if there's something to do of an evening he abides by the old proverb that "All work and no play would make Jug a dull boy."

The heavy going at the Biltmore Forest may be just what he needs to get back in stride. He started out playing moderately well this winter, kept improving as he moved on across the country, and finally was playing real well to win at Thomasville and miss out by two shots at St. Petersburg, where he took three putts on the last green.

Jug is inclined to believe a six-day Florida recreation trip is the reason he was out of the running at Pinehurst and Greensboro. He's had just about time enough now to get over that, and with a heavy course to play on, he may be right again.

The all-day rain forced a one-day delay in the start of the open, which will now be played in three days, with the final 36 holes Sunday.

An about-to-be Army recruit is Jim Turnesa, second youngest member of the Elmsford, N. Y., golfing clan. He redeemed his $5 entry fee from P. G. A. Tournament Manager Fred Corcoran, and left for home to take his exam.

First to go was Ed (Porky) Oliver, now a Corporal at Fort Dix, N. J.

Yale Swimmer Is Victor Over Michigan's Ace

EAST LANSING, Mich., March 28 (AP)—Although both finished in the same time, Rene Chouteau of Yale was adjudged winner over Michigan's Jim Welsh in the 1,500-meter race opening a two-day National Collegiate Athletic Association swimming meet here today.

Chouteau and Welsh, swimming in the first of three time heats, crossed the finish line in virtually a dead heat. Both were clocked in 19:45.4, but Chouteau was judged to have finished first.

The winning time failed to approach the N. C. A. A. record of 18:59.3, held by Jack Medica, former University of Washington star.

Chouteau's first gave Yale a two-point lead in the meet in which Michigan is defending its national title.

Yale posted six points, while Michigan was second with four points.

Coach Matt Mann's University of Michigan swimmers, seeking their ninth straight N. C. A. A. title, reign as the favorites in the two-day meet attracting a record field of 178 swimmers from 42 colleges.

Hal Simpson Optioned

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 28 (AP)—Rookie Outfielder Hal (Suitcase) Simpson was optioned yesterday by the Pittsburgh Pirates to Albany in the Eastern League. Simpson, whose home is in New Boston, Texas, played last year for Williamsport, Pa., in the Eastern League.

Joining Simpson for the trip to Albany will be First Baseman Ralph Kiner who was discovered on the Los Angeles sandlots and sent to the Pirates by Albany for spring training.

Palm Beach to Complete Yacht Basin This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla.—The municipal yacht pier improvement project at Palm Beach will be completed this year with the landscaping of the new waterfront park area along Lake Worth and the construction of a building to be used as a dock master's office and Chamber of Commerce headquarters. Parking areas and a connecting road between the two yacht piers will be provided.

The two new yacht piers were made ready for the current season after a new concrete seawall was constructed along the lake front from Brazilian Avenue for approximately four blocks. A large turning and docking area was dredged out to a depth of eight feet, the fill being used to create the new park. Two new piers were constructed, one 80 feet in length with catwalks to care for 16 yachts up to 80 feet long, and the other pier 100 feet long and caring for 20 boats up to 100 feet in length. The piers are floodlighted, water is piped out to each slip and telephone cable with terminal box is available for each yacht.

Landscaping and construction of the marina building will be done this summer to finish the $125,000 improvement. The town of Palm Beach also has allocated $114,000 for its share of a proposed federal yacht anchorage basin at the north end of the beach inside of Lake Worth inlet.

Miss Betz in Clean Sweep

By the Associated Press

Pauline Betz, Rollins College student, made a clean sweep of the women's national indoor tennis championships yesterday at the Longwood covered courts, capturing the singles crown and sharing the titles in two doubles events.

Featuring her torrid backhand and showing surprising improvement in her supposedly weak overhand game, the Los Angeles girl was in complete command in all her matches, being pressed slightly only in the midst of her singles duel and in the mixed doubles final, where she began to show the effects of her strenuous day.

Miss Betz opened her onslaught on the triple title by outlasting her fellow Californian and student at Rollins College, Dorothy May Bundy, 6—1, 10—12, 6—2, in a gruelling 2½-hour match.

She romped through the first set with ease, but Miss Bundy rallied in the second 22-game affair, moving in to the net more often and breaking through the Betz service seven times.

The new titlist, who succeeds Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, Portland, Ore., was her old self in the third set, and took an easy 6—2 decision as Miss Bundy tired and was unable to cope with the fierce backhand.

After a short rest the pair combined and met the veteran Mrs. Hazel Wightman and Katharine Winthrop, of Ipswich, Mass., in the doubles final. Mrs. Wightman played cleverly to the supposed overhand weakness of Miss Betz, but the young Rollins student showed surprising strength there, and the Rollins College teammates did the expected, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Betz capped her busy day by teaming with Al Stitt of Brookline, Mass., in the mixed doubles final against Miss Winthrop and Chauncey D. Steele of Boston. Tiring, she was pressed by Miss Winthrop, but Steele's weak game in the crucial spots enabled the Betz-Stitt combine to eke out a 10—8, 7—5, victory.

Winter Sports

By the Associated Press

There was still some snow in the northern hills last night for the "die-hard," reluctant to give up his week-end skiing despite the arrival of spring.

The Weather Bureau last night issued the following winter sports forecast:

"The skiing localities in northern and extreme western New England will experience fair weather for the next three days. After a mild day tomorrow, with temperature in all localities reaching a maximum in the upper thirties or lower forties, colder weather will set in."

Conditions:

New Hampshire

Cannon Mountain—38 to 80 inches snow. Good.
Intervale—Eight inches, frozen granular. Good.
Laconia—Sixteen, corn snow. Good.
Lincoln—Four frozen granular over six hard base. Fair.
Monadnock region—Four to five granular. Poor.
Pinkham Notch—Forty inches, frozen granular. Good.
Tamworth—Twenty inches, corn surface. Good.
Whitefield—Ten inches, granular over settled base. Fair.
Dartmouth region—Five inches. Poor.

Vermont

Braintree Valley—Seventeen inches, granular surface. Good.
Bennington—Six inches new snow on hard base.
Pico Peak—4,000, base 60, powder two, excellent. Little Pico, 2,600, base 35, surface granular, good. Ski House Slope, 2,000, base 35, surface corn. Good.

Massachusetts

Greenfield—Skiing fair to poor at Greenfield, Colrain and Charlemont.

Maine

Bridgton—Twenty-four inches trails, ten-inch packed base on slopes. Fair.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Colgate 6, Virginia M. I. 3.
North Carolina 8, Yale 1.
Wake Forest 3, Hobart College 1.
Tulsa University 5, Michigan State 2.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Play-Off Results March 27

National League

Boston 2, Toronto 1.
Detroit 3, Chicago 1.

American League

Hershey 2, Pittsburgh 1 (overtime).

American Association (Finals)

Kansas City 3, St. Louis 1.
No games tonight.

Stanley Cup

Play-Off Statistics

By the Canadian Press

Semifinal

(Best of Seven Games)

	P	W	L	F	A
Toronto Maple Leafs	4	2	2	13	10
Boston Bruins	4	2	2	10	13

Preliminaries

(Best of Three Games)

Detroit Red Wings	3	2	1	6	4
New York Rangers	3	1	2	6	6

(Best of Three Games)

Chi'go Black Hawks	3	2	1	8	7
Montreal Canadiens	3	1	2	7	8

Semifinal

(Best of Three Games)

Detroit Red Wings	1	1	0	3	1
Chi'go Black Hawks	1	0	1	1	3

Detroit And Boston Take Vital Games

By the Associated Press

The scramble for the finals of hockey's Stanley Cup series still looks like a wide open affair between Boston and Toronto, the National League's two top teams during the regular season, but the Detroit Red Wings are a big step in front in their business with the Chicago Black Hawks.

Detroit opened its best of three semifinal series last night by pasting the crippled Hawks 3-1 on the Red Wings home ice and the future looks bright for Jack Adams' youngsters. They now are in a position to bounce right into the finals by winning the second game at Chicago Sunday night, or failing that, will have the advantage of playing the third and deciding game on their own ice Tuesday.

Is More Complex

The situation in "Series A" is more complex. Boston's bruising Bruins topped Toronto 2-1 last night at Toronto, to even their competition at two victories apiece, and have the technical advantage of playing two of the remaining three games in Boston.

But in winning the Bruins lost Bill Cowley, their star center, possibly for the rest of the play-offs. The speedster who set a new league record for assists this season suffered a wrenched knee in the first game of the series a week ago Thursday when Boston won. He missed the next two games, both of which the Bruins lost.

Deciding Factor

Last night he returned to action with his knee tightly taped, but the second time on the ice in the first period he was checked by defenseman Jack Church and went out again. There is no telling yet whether he will be available for the next game in Boston tomorrow night, or the succeeding games in Toronto Tuesday and Boston Thursday.

His loss might very well be the deciding factor against the Bruins. They took the lead against Toronto last night on a goal by Woody Dumart early in the second period, were tied three minutes later by Gordie Drillon, and finally won out on a marker by Herbie Cain in the third period.

The Red Wings led all the way in the game at Detroit, Sid Abel scoring the first goal in the last minute of the first period. Then Carl Liscombe added another midway through the second stanza and after Mush March finally rammed in Chicago's sole tally in the third, Joe Fisher pushed in the Wings' final score.

Eastern Women Skiers Win Again

SUN VALLEY, Idaho, March 28 (AP)—An Eastern women's ski team defeated Western representatives 643 to 660.4 in the second annual East-West slalom event yesterday.

Individual honors, however, went to blonde Clarita Heath of Pasadena, Calif., who flashed down the mile and a quarter Baldy Mountain course in 2:18.

The East scored as follows:

Rebecca Fraser, Woodstock, Vt., second in 2:32.1; Capt. Nancy Reynolds, Montclair, N. J., third, 2:32.4; Marilyn Shaw, Stowe, Vt., fourth, 2:33.4; and Kathleen Harriman of New York City, eighth in 3:04.1.

The East also won in 1940.

New Set of 'H-Boys' in Golf

By the Associated Press

MIAMI, Fla.—Golf has a new set of "H-Boys" on the upclimb. They're Claude Harmon from Orlando, Fla.; Ray Hill from Henderson, Texas, and Chick Harbert from Battle Creek, Mich.

Just two years ago the first batch of "H-Boys" began to grab attention. After the Pacific Coast and Southwest tours, Fred Corcoran, tournament manager of the professionals, tabbed them as boys to watch—future stars.

Was he right? Well, the names were Ben Hogan, Dutch Harrison and Clayton Heafner.

Hogan is rated one of the best now. He won three tournaments in a row last year and wound up as leading money winner of the season. He won the tough Goodall Round-Robin event and just recently he paired with veteran Gene Sarazen to cop Miami's International 4-ball championship.

Heafner hasn't enjoyed quite as much success as Hogan but he has been well up among the money-winners and is a threat in any tournament. Harrison, a tall lanky chap with an Arkansas drawl, went to the semifinals of the 1939 P. G. A. championship.

Corcoran says he wouldn't be surprised if his new group of "H-Boys" did about as well as the originals.

He regards Harmon as the brightest prospect to emerge from this year's tour. Harmon, once an assistant to Light-Horse Harry Cooper, couldn't have studied under a better tutor. Hill has been recognized in his native Texas as a fine player for some years and last August, at the P. G. A. tournament at Hershey, Pa., Jimmy Demaret said he was a chap to watch.

Harbert was a standout as an amateur before turning pro. He went to the quarterfinals of the U. S. Amateur championship in 1939. He was a quarterfinalist in the professional match play event at San Francisco and finished third in the recent St. Petersburg, Fla., open. He was a one-day golfing sensation a few years ago when he won the Michigan Open championship with a phenomenal 268. That was just about an all-time low until Craig Wood rang up a 264 to win the Metropolitan Open last year.

Harmon and Hill are known as swingers and Harbert as a slugger. Harmon has finished in the money in five of the last 10 meets.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Yankee Shortstop From Dodgers

HAVANA, Cuba, March 28—As everyone even remotely interested in big league baseball knows by this time, Manager Joe McCarthy has remade the New York Yankees infield. Red Rolfe is back on third base, but the other three quarters of the inner defense has changed during the past month. Joe Gordon is on first, Gerry Priddy on second and Phil Rizzuto at short. And since that visit to St. Petersburg about three weeks ago, we have heard rival players and a few critics call Rizzuto the best looking young man in the Grapefruit League—a boy capable of big things in the American League, despite his size, or lack of it.

Walking from Waterfront Park to the hotel where the Yankees make their spring headquarters, Rizzuto told his story.

Dodger Fan

"I got my first chance in professional baseball with the Brooklyn Dodgers, believe it or not," smiled the sensational rookie from Kansas City. "While growing up in Richmond Hill, within a stone's throw of Ebbets Field, I naturally became a Dodger fan. I knew there were such fellows as Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig and Tony Lazzeri at Yankee Stadium, but everybody in our neighborhood talked Dodgers. Being a little guy, I guess I didn't dare change to the American League.

"One day I heard the Dodgers were staging one of their tryouts, so I hustled down to Ebbets Field and got in line," Rizzuto continued. "You never saw so many kids in your life. There must have been between 300 and 400 of us. When we got on the field they lined us all up and made us race across the outfield. The slow one were eliminated immediately. I was one of the fastest, but my size was against me. Think I was the smallest man there that day.

Four Passes

"However, I did get to play in a game at Ebbets Field," Phil went on. "It was in a sandlot tournament and our team was pretty good. At that time I played left field and was only about four feet high. I think I went to the plate five times and got four walks.

"A few years later I was scouted by the Yankees, who invited me to come to the Stadium. This time I was given a real tryout, because we had enough for two teams and a game was played. I was still the smallest guy on the field, but I got a job. They sent me down to Bassett, Va., which at that time was managed by Ray White, a neighbor of mine at Richmond Hill.

"If it hadn't been for White, I might have quit the game. I had only a fair year with Bassett and limped through most of the season with an injury. But the following year when Ray moved up to Norfolk to manage, he took me with him. It was at Norfolk that I first met Gerry Priddy and we've been together ever since. You probably know how we clicked at Kansas City.

Glad for Priddy

"I was pretty tickled when I heard Gerry was going to play second base for the Yankees. Now don't misunderstand me. I don't mean that Gordon isn't a great second baseman. You know he is. But you see, Priddy and I have worked together so long, it would take a while for me to get used to somebody else. And then, too, I'm glad that Gerry has found a regular job with this club. As a matter of fact, they tell me Gordon may be an even greater first baseman than he was a second baseman. It sometimes works out that way.

"You get used to working with the same fellow. Priddy has helped me a lot, too. We've invented a set of signals, so we can let each other know what to expect. Several times last year in the American Association, Gerry would get over fast and stab a ball behind second base, and when he'd be so off balance he couldn't make the throw, he'd toss the ball to me and I'd do it. Suppose you might call that a one-out double play. Anyhow, I sure hope we can make some for the Yankees."

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Games March 28

At Hollywood, Fla.—St. Louis (N) B team vs. Columbus (AA).
At Havana, Cuba—Cincinnati (N) vs. Boston (A).
At Clearwater, Fla.—Brooklyn (N) B team vs. Detroit (A).
At Port Arthur, Texas—Brooklyn (N) vs. Port Arthur.
At West Palm Beach, Fla.—St. Louis (N) vs. Rochester (IL).
At San Fernando, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) vs. Seattle (PC).
At Los Angeles, Calif.—Chicago (N) vs. Chicago (A).
At San Antonio, Texas—Boston (N) vs. Minneapolis (AA).
At Miami Beach, Fla.—Philadelphia (N) vs. Washington (A).
At San Benito, Texas—St. Louis (A) vs. San Antonio (TL).
At San Francisco, Calif.—Philadelphia (A) vs. San Francisco (PC).
At Montgomery, Ala.—New York (A) vs. Montgomery (SE).

Results March 27

At Hollywood, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) 6, Chicago (A) 5.
At Los Angeles, Calif.—Chicago (N) 10, Los Angeles (PC) 8 (11 innings).
At San Francisco, Calif.—San Francisco (PC) 7, Philadelphia (A) 6.
At San Antonio, Texas—Boston (N) 7, Minneapolis (AA) 6 (10 innings).
At Harlingen, Texas—St. Louis (A) 11, Toledo (AA) 3.
At Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—St. Louis (N) B team 15, Syracuse (IL) 9.
At Miami, Fla.—New York (N) 6, Cincinnati (N) 3.
At Miami Beach, Fla.—Newark (IL) 6, Philadelphia (N) 3.
At Havana, Cuba—Cuban All-Stars 3, Boston (A) 1.
At Lakeland, Fla.—Detroit (A) 10, Brooklyn (N) 9.

FEATS of POWER

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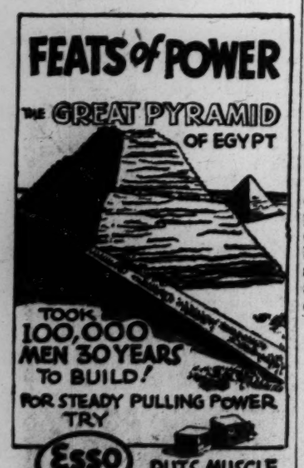

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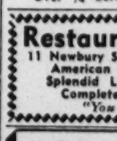

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The Home Forum

Prudence Changes Cars

PRUDENCE STOOD on the curb in front of the store where all our neighborhood does its marketing. She was peering intently through the window of an empty parked car. She studied the gleaming intricacies facing the front seat, glanced at the luxuriously upholstered seat behind; and then she stepped back on the sidewalk as if to get in better perspective the proportions of the long new car before her. She looked like a wistful, interested visitor at the Automobile Show. As I came up to her, I could see the reflection of her slender young figure in the lustrous dark-red surface of the car. She was sliding her hand over the elegant curve of the mudguard.

I said: "Good-morning, Prudence. Whose is it?"

"I don't know," she said. She jiggled the handle of the locked door. "Do you think I would look nice in it, with a green hat and a red jacket the same shade? Splendid could sprawl on that ledge in front of the back window, couldn't he? And the spaciousness of it! You could get ten children on that seat. And look at the lovely platinum jewelry on the dashboard!" Prudence caught her breath and picked up her market-basket which she had put down beside a bus-stop sign. "But I still like Hortense best," she said. "Come on. I'll give you a lift home."

* * *

We walked toward Prudence's car, "Hortense" at the moment, but sometimes "Susie," and sometimes, with a change of sex, "Ivan" and more than once "Ivan the Terrible." So that I could get in, Prudence raised a short wire noose which held in position the front door of her 1928 model car. She entered the door behind, stepped over the back of the front seat and slipped into her place before the wheel. "The front door on this side hasn't been open for days. It's stuck."

The engine sputtered and chugged. With a metallic rattling of car parts, we were off toward home. We never tried to talk while riding in Prudence's car; it necessitated too much shouting. But, when we slowed down before my house, Prudence put out a hand to hold me. I knew we were ready for a chat.

"A Mr. Smith is coming for her this afternoon. Where else would he take her but to one of those awful junk heaps where you see old tin and tires and cars nobody can use? He certainly couldn't sell her. We've had her seven years, the dear old thing, and she was an antique when we bought her."

* * *

When Prudence is going to dream aloud, a soft glow rises in her face. It rose now. She said: "See that crooked fender there? Remember how we got that, that day at Cedar Swamp? I ran her into a stone-wall while I was busy looking at the choke-cherries hanging on the tree."

I did remember that day, a hot one in autumn. Prudence dug ferns from the side of a mossy path to take home for her garden. We had roasted corn for lunch. I remembered the pulling and backing, too, and the tense moments we had trying to extricate the automobile from the stone-wall.

"And that dent on the other side!" Prudence went on. "It was my favorite smash. A man skidded into me and, after apologizing and offering to pay damages, handed me his card to show me his intentions were honorable. When he had gone, I looked at it and found his name to be, of all names—Mr. Bump." She threw back her head to join me in laughter.

"Prue, you're going to get a new car," I said.

"We've got it. Henry's going to drive it home this afternoon. It's very like that one we just saw now, only not quite so large and and grand. It's sleek like a seal, though, and long and streamlined, and a beautiful dark plum-red. You'll never know us. Henry will have to buy a new suit, and I shall have to wear a hat when I ride in it. It's magnificent! But, oh!" Prudence's face drooped, as much as her slender piquant face can droop, "that Mr. Smith!"

* * *

I sympathized with my young friend. The whole neighborhood would grieve at the departure of this bucking, but faithful broncho. For so long it had been a part of our communal suburban activities. It had trailed on behind, like a clown in a circus parade, at most of our holiday excursions. It had transported for us everything from thermos jugs to chairs to be re-caned. It seemed part of the pattern, too, of Prue's careless, original, generous personality.

It was true—I had to admit to myself—that sometimes we others, never Prudence, had been disloyal to this battered, rusty mound of tin and noise. More than once we had whispered: "That car will never make it." And none of us had ever taken an out-of-town trip in it, without carefully counting out an extra supply of money in case we made a half-expected return by bus or train. As if she were reading my thoughts, Prudence spoke from out her reflections: "She has never failed us. She has always brought us home and taken us where we wanted to go. Nice Susie, good old Hortense." Prudence patted the worn spot of the upholstery between us where Steinway, the cat, had habitually sharpened his claws.

"That sand down there on the floor is from Manchester-by-the-Sea. And that sticky murky spot on the back seat is where Rosie's twins spilled honey when I drove them to our cottage last year. Oh, dear!"

* * *

I searched for a bit of consoling philosophy, but I was too slow.

"If we had room in the garage, I'd keep it for rainy days."

"Oh, Prue!" I giggled, remembering the streams the top let through on stormy days. If that car ever let us down, it was in the rain.

Prudence smiled, but continued: "Every child in the neighborhood has had fun in this car. Nobody ever had to rub off mud or forego ice-cream cones in Ivan. And remember how I taught Barry to drive? His father said he was too impatient to do it. Barry learned so well. He's the only other person who knows how to handle Susie and how to coddle her peculiar brakes. He'll be heart-broken. He—"

Prudence broke off. She began poking at her pretty blonde hair, tucking up the ends of it, loosening them, tightening them. Whenever Prudence is inspired, she does and undoes her hair. She turned to me, suddenly gay and excited. "Why haven't I thought of it before? Barry can keep it in his father's old barn. Barry can have it for his own. You know those cars the High School boys drive? They paint them red and yellow and print signs on them: 'Scuse our rust!' 'Capacity, 5 gals!' Can't you see arms and legs, bathing-suits, golf bags, red bandanas, baseball bats, boys, girls, dogs all over Susie? Those boys don't mind rivers down their necks on a rainy day. They love the noise and the bang."

She started the engine and called jubilantly above its roar to me: "Mr. Smith, sorry! We have other plans for our old car."

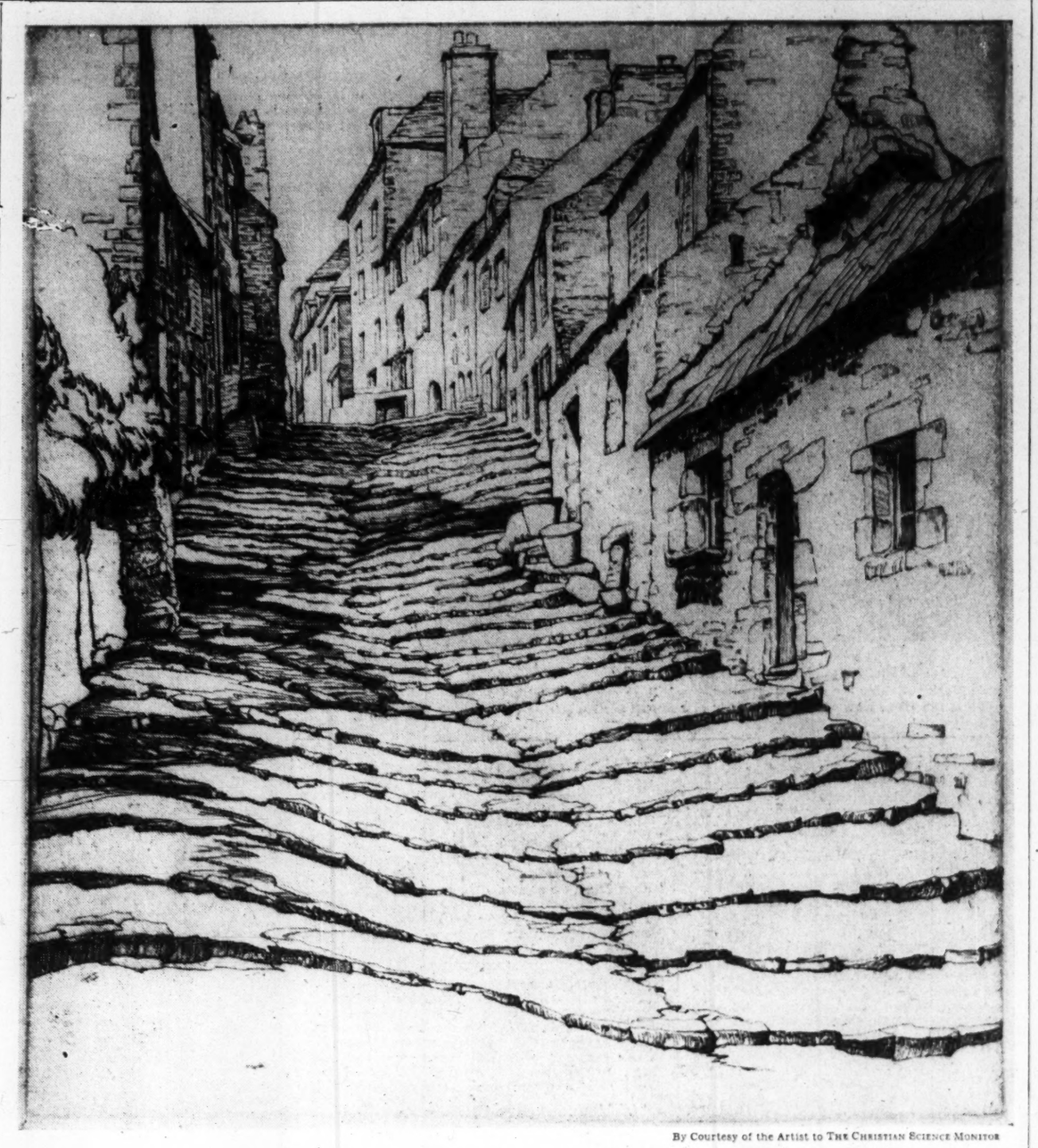
* * *

She backed into my driveway and we bumped off down the street on our way to Barry's. Prudence laughed all the way along. We stopped with a brutal sudden jar before Barry's father's door. I heard Prudence say: "Oh, our packages! I forgot. But Barry can bring them over to us this noon. You don't mind walking back, do you?"

Shaken from that final explosive jolt, I answered weakly and more than willingly: "Oh, no, not at all!"

As we walked up the steps, Prudence gave her shining hair some final pokes and said: "Will you go to town with me tomorrow and help me pick out a plum-colored jacket and a spring-green beret?"

C. C. R.



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE COBBLESTONE STAIRWAY": *An Etching by Abbo Ostrowsky*

THE LITTLE village of Pont Croix in Brittany is crowded together on the slope of a hill, from the bank of its river to the monastery at the top. Up from the highway that touches the village climbs a cobblestone stairway, twisting its uneven path between the houses and easing its ascent by more than one sharp turn. The characteristic village melody is sounded by wooden sabots clattering up and down the hill. Abbo Ostrowsky made a casual trip to this medieval village for a Sunday fête, and liked it so much that he spent several weeks there sketching.

Ostrowsky received his first art training in Russia and later he attended the National Academy of Design in New York. He has a profound belief in the social values of art and is the Director of the Educational Alliance Art School on New York's Lower East Side, which he founded twenty-five years ago.

With an Open Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE WORD "prejudice" is defined, in part, as "an opinion or leaning adverse to anything without just grounds or before sufficient knowledge." Many will agree that the words and deeds of the average person are often tinged with prejudice. It is also true that sometimes great advantages have been afforded those who have succeeded in breaking down the barriers imposed by prejudiced thinking.

An illustration of this is found in the Acts of the Apostles, wherein the conversion to Christianity of Saul of Tarsus is recorded. Deceived by his own false concept of the teachings of Christ Jesus, Saul "made havock of the church, entering into every house, and haling men and women committed them to prison" (Acts 8:3). While on his way to Damascus to apprehend and persecute other followers of Christ, Truth, Saul's "eyes were opened," and he received a clear understanding of the Master's mission. His former prejudice destroyed, Saul, afterwards called Paul, devoted his entire effort to preaching the gospel of the Nazarene, so that "the word of the Lord was published throughout all the region" (Acts 13:49).

Numbers today are longing for a practical understanding of the teachings of Christ Jesus. Hungry for a workable knowledge of primitive Christianity, they seek to emulate the Master's healing works and those of his followers, who, for about three centuries after the crucifixion and ascension continued to heal, as he had done, by wholly spiritual means. Yet many who earnestly desire this understanding have erected a mental barrier of prejudice, which, until it is destroyed, excludes from their consciousness the simple truths upon which the very foundations of Christianity are laid.

These truths were imparted through divine revelation to one whose purity, spirituality, and love for God and man made her uniquely fit to receive them. Mary Baker Eddy discovered the Science of being, or Christian Science, seventy-five years ago. Her own words on page 24 of "Retrospection and Introspection" describe her earnest search for the truth. "During twenty years prior to my discovery," she writes, "I had been trying to trace all physical effects to a mental cause; and in the latter part of 1866 I gained the scientific certainty that all causation was Mind, and every effect a mental phenomenon."

Mrs. Eddy's recovery from the effects of an injury resulting from an accident, from which no hope of recovery was given by the attending physician, was brought about through her perception of the healing truth, as she read of one of Jesus' healings as recorded in the ninth chapter of Matthew. With deep gratitude for her healing and an earnest longing to help others, Mrs. Eddy turned her back on worldly pursuits, and sought the truths which underlie the practice and precepts of the Master.

Despite the proven demonstrability of Christian Science, many today must free their thoughts from prejudice, that they may willingly accept the spiritual truth which Mrs. Eddy has disclosed to a world in need of comforting. And many who have approached the teachings of Christian Science with an open mind are gratefully attesting to the truth that this divinely inspired revelation has brought healing and happiness into their lives. Earnest study of Mrs. Eddy's writing and the consistent effort to apply the truths they contain have enabled them to prove, step by step, the spiritual fact that God, good, is All, and that all inharmony is an illusion which is dispelled by a clear understanding of Truth.

One such student, in a most revealing letter to a friend, wrote that he was convinced "the whole tendency of our religious education was to befog the intellect and produce scepticism in a mind that presumed to think for itself and to inquire into the why and the wherefore." In his "investigations into the researches of the savants and philosophers" he had "found neither any satisfactory explanation of things as they seemed to exist, nor any solution of the great and all-absorbing question, 'What is Truth?'" This letter may be found at the end of "Miscellaneous Writings" by Mrs. Eddy, along with many others from those who have been healed through reading the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." After reading this, Mrs. Eddy's principal work, for the second time, this student became "thoroughly convinced that her explanation of the religion taught by Jesus Christ, and what he did teach, afforded the only explanation which," as he thought, "came anywhere near harmonizing and making cohesive what had always seemed contradictory and inexplicable in the Bible" (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 464 and 467). And farther on the letter continues (*ibid.*, p. 470), "Read the teachings of the Christ from a Christian Science standpoint, and they no longer appear vague and mystical, but become luminous and powerful."

As the revelator of Truth to this age Mrs. Eddy richly deserves the love and respect accorded her by students of Christian Science throughout the world, for, as one of her biographers has said (Christian Science and Its Discoverer by Mary E. Ramsay, p. 111), "She has shown Christianity to be logical, complete in every part, and has thereby satisfied man's reasoning powers and given him a sure foundation for his faith."

Windmill

Flicker, flicker, sun and shade
Cut in pattern by the blade;

Creak and clatter, cogs compel
Wind to service of the well;

Plash and gurgle, pipe and pump,
Cylinder's returning thump—

What commotion of earth's forces
Fetches water to the horses!

KEITH THOMAS

"Afoot and light-hearted, we take to the open road"

DOES IT SOUND absurd to list "learning to walk" among the pleasures and discoveries of those days? As I grew up I accepted without question the walking habits of a sedentary class. I thought walking a slow tedious method of covering distances and that four miles were about the limit of human capacity. If you had to go any further you naturally took a carriage or a train. Walking for pleasure was limited to golf and the constitutional.

I was freed from this error by an old friend, who is now one of His Majesty's judges. . . . The experience made such an impression that I remember the exact date, 2nd of June. After breakfast Malcolm suggested a walk. It was a brilliantly sunny day; the fields were rich with daisies and buttercups; the young green leaves glittered; birds sang, and we talked and sang. I dare say Malcolm talked of his literary heroes, Henley, Pater, and Louis Stevenson. But after two or three miles I fell silent. I began to consider the distance back and was convinced that I already felt tired. I suggested we should turn back, or we might be late for lunch.

From his six feet three Malcolm looked upon me with scorn. Did I really propose to waste such a glorious day mugging in-doors? Was I such a confounded weakling that I quailed at a mere fifteen or twenty-mile stroll? I'gasped. Why, Malcolm continued, he and George Somebody often did twenty-five to thirty a day. But lunch? I protested. . . . We had some money in our pockets, hadn't we? Wasn't there a pub in nearly every village? "Allons, en route! Afoot and light-hearted we take to the open road."

Even a quotation from Whitman was no comfort, for at that moment I didn't feel at all light-hearted; but I was ashamed to give in tamely. . . . I plodded on. But as we went on I seemed to get a second walking wind. I recollected that I had once run seven miles in a paper-chase, and began to enjoy the rhythmic movement and exploring new country. . . .

On foot, fifteen to twenty-five miles are about the limits to a reasonable day's march. In the morning when you start off you need a silent mile to get into stride and shake the rucksack into place. . . . There is a gradual but quite irresistible trend towards exhilaration, not to say hilarity. You begin to talk to your companion, and find him responsive. After three or four miles mere talking is not enough; you shout, you sing, you bring out such good jokes that you both halt, doubled up with laughter. Your companion seems the wittiest and most delightful fellow in the world.

You proceed in this way for a length of time which seems twice as long and ten times as pleasant as a whole day in a car, when you observe an inn sign. This reminds you that you are hungry and you innocently suggest lunch, only to discover with astonishment that your watches and the church clock agree that the day is young—a few minutes past eleven, in fact. Congratulating each other on this unexpected gift of time, you march on.

Meanwhile there isn't much in the slowly moving landscape that you have missed. As you look back you can still see the spire over last night's village, and the hill which was in front of you for the better part of a day. The names of villages and hamlets on the map become realities. You potter about them, looking at the big elms on the green and at old cottages. Or you drop in at the parish church, where you are rewarded by a Crusader's tomb, a sixteenth-century brass, or a fine window which luckily escaped the Reformer's philistine zeal. You come to the bridge over a stream and peer down at the green waving weeds and the shadowy fishes flitting about their watery shrubberies like dim subaqueous birds. For half an hour you have a succession of views of an old mansion in a park; you fit it up with a library and other necessities and live there for the rest of your life. And no sooner is it out of sight than you come to the crest of a hill, and look over a wide valley to blue hills. . . . The world and yourself seem bathed in a warm golden glow, you linger more frequently on the way, and wonder how anyone can be a pessimist. You are filled with a placid satisfaction, and not even dismayed by the certainty that at your night's lodging you will get nothing to eat but ham and eggs. You are carefree, and yet as virtuously tired as if you had done a hard day's work.

Such at any rate is my recollection of a fortnight's walk through the West of England in 1910 and many another since.—From "Life for Life's Sake," by RICHARD ALDINGTON. (New York: Viking.)

Chaucer Strikes a Modern Note

THE POETRY of Chaucer looks hard to read, but it isn't so difficult as it seems to be on first glance at his odd-looking words. As a matter of fact, gathering the information necessary to understand him soon becomes a fascinating occupation and proves to be amazingly worth-while; for he was a great writer, rich in poetry, in wisdom concerning life and human nature, in comedy, and in tragedy.

It was either Josh Billings or Artemus Ward who remarked: "The grate trubbel with Chaucer is that he don't know how 2 spel." . . .

What are some of the pleasures that result from an intelligent reading of this great fourteenth-century writer?

First, possibly, is the discovery of Chaucer's amazing *modernity*. Anyone may take up some book that he read only five or eight years ago, some story published in our own times, and discover with bewilderment that it is already dated and out of mode. But Chaucer's writings remain eternally fresh. You will be able to read them many times, at intervals of years, and find, as one always finds with the work of great writers, that at each reading some new beauty or wisdom is revealed. Chaucer is, moreover, modern also in other ways. Somehow his era of change reminds us of our own kaleidoscopic era, with its constant search for the novel and its rapid variableness. One suspects, too, that his times, as pictured in the *Prologue*, more closely resemble a free-and-easy American community than the staid British society of today; and one reads with a chuckle a passage wherein Chaucer indulges in an Americanism with which Britishers often reproach us:

He was full twenty years of age, *I guess*. . . .

Chaucer is, furthermore, a great poet. He produces his effects, on the whole, so quietly that he has perhaps been underrated in this sphere. It is part of his quality that he rises to the occasion, and is as poetic as the circumstances demand. His lines flower with imagination, and he compresses brilliant poetry into a few words. He had, moreover, the great advantage of writing at a time when English words were still fresh-minted, when there was pleasure merely in putting beautiful sounds together that had never before been joined, and when the language itself still had a melody that reminds one of the Italian rather than modern English.—From the Introduction to Chaucer's "Prologue, Knights Tale," edited by MAX J. HERZBERG. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1941

Sewall Outlines Wide Program In Civil Defense

Maine Governor to name three administrators in move for co-ordination of State efforts.

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 28 (AP)—Preparing for speedy and efficient action in the event of an emergency, Gov. Sumner Sewall has announced a broad plan of civil defense embracing Maine's resources in population, materials and facilities.

Placing himself at the head of the organization, the Governor delegated authority to three administrators, the Chief of the State Police, the Adjutant General and the as yet unnamed Chairman of a Civil Defense Commission. A State co-ordinator will assist the commission chairman.

Governor Sewall recently said the United States had taken on a new status in the internatidnal field and consequently "we will undoubtedly have sabotage and espionage to combat."

State and local police, sheriffs, the State Guard now being formed and volunteer drill units will have major roles. Guard and drill units would be directed by the Adjutant General and the others by the Chief of State Police.

Supporting those groups will be 14 others: Coastal patrol, food, clothing and housing, labor, interior patrol, transportation, public utilities, first aid, financial, agricultural, fire, aircraft warning service, statistical, production and publicity.

The fire division, headed by Portland's Fire Chief, Oliver Sanborn, already is functioning.

The defense commission was authorized by the last Legislature to disburse $2,000,000 for defense. Its functions are separated and apart from those of the civil defense organization contemplated in the plans announced today.

Besides heading the organization, Governor Sewall assumed the role of "connecting link" between the State and the Federal Government and neighboring States.

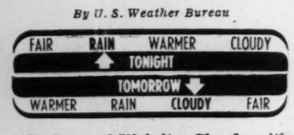
Indicative of joint State and Federal activity was assignment of American Legionnaires to the aircraft warning service group, in which they would co-operate with the United States Army Signal Corps.

The enforcement division's police groups would be assisted by an intelligence unit made up of attorneys. The division would provide necessary and adequate personnel and emergency equipment "in case of civil disorders."

A function of the food, clothing and housing division, the personnel of which would be drawn from the State Health and Welfare Department, and merchants, church, civic and charitable organizations, would be to prevent hoarding of food as well as to provide the necessaries of life.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with light rain tonight ending Saturday morning, clearing Saturday night; somewhat colder Saturday; Sunday fair and colder; lowest temperature tonight about 38 degrees; fresh northwest winds, occasionally strong toward morning, backing to westerly Saturday and diminishing in afternoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with light rain tonight ending Saturday morning, clearing Saturday night, somewhat colder Saturday; Sunday fair and colder.

Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Saturday followed by light snow Saturday afternoon and night, somewhat colder Saturday; Sunday mostly cloudy and colder.

New Hampshire: Cloudy followed by light rain over south and rain or snow over north portion late tonight and Saturday, somewhat colder Saturday; Sunday fair in the south, mostly cloudy in the north portion and colder.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by light rain over south and snow over north portion Saturday and Saturday night, somewhat colder Saturday; Sunday fair in the south and mostly cloudy in the north portion, colder.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Block Island: Fresh increasing to strong northeast winds over north portion tonight reaching gale force Saturday morning and backing to northwest and diminishing by Saturday night; strong northeast winds over south portion reaching gale force late tonight backing to northwest and west Saturday morning, diminishing in afternoon; weather overcast with rain ending over south portion by Saturday noon.

Official Temperatures

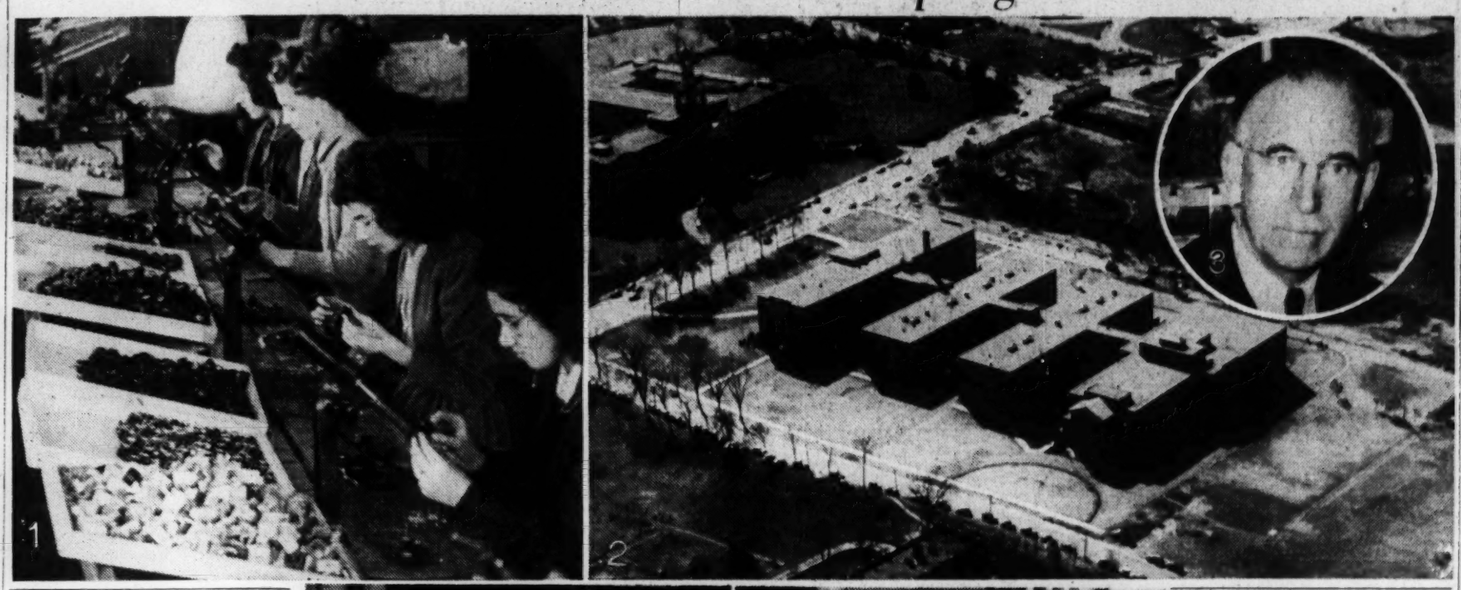
	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	51	New Orleans	53	66
Chicago	34	38	New York	36	53
Denver	31	41	Norfolk	43	53
Kansas City	37	58	Philadelphia	39	54
Los Angeles	57	71	St. Louis	39	53
Miami	63	86	San Francisco	54	66
Minneapolis	36	40	Washington	42	60

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 28
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:55 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Saturday, 12:18 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:34 p. m.

Skilled Workers Graduate From This Springfield Institution



J. B. Elvin

Springfield Trade School, One of Newest and Most Modern

(1) Girls in training for work in Springfield's defense industries. They are learning to solder and to do assembly work. (2) Air view of the new $1,250,000 building, completed last summer. (3) George A. Burridge, Principal. (4) Machinist taking "refresher" course, preparatory to joining United States defense "army." (5) Young woman operating coil-winding machine.

Trade School a Leader in Its Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—"Oh, but have you seen our new Trade School?"

That's a frequent question in Springfield these days. An important one, too. For this new $1,250,000 building should be a "must" on the itinerary of every sincere sightseer in Springfield.

Not only is it one of the most modern trade school buildings in the country, but it has an educational system not only abreast of the times, but way ahead.

That's a strong statement, to be sure. But there's proof behind it. When the Government in Washington inaugurated its program last July for the training of WPA workers in vocational courses for employment in national defense industries, the Springfield Trade School didn't even bat a window-shade. It had been carrying on exactly that kind of a program for four years!

Only Difference

As Principal George A. Burridge put it, "The only difference between the Government's program and ours is that we had to have an advisory committee according to their requirements."

Now, with the acceleration of the Washington schedule, he said, that "the wheels of our machine shop are actually turning twenty-one hours a day."

Hundreds of men—and women, too—are constantly pouring into the Trade School for national defense training courses, and streaming out to relieve the city's hard-pressed defense industries.

Even United States soldiers from the Army Training School at Aberdeen, Md., are here for special instruction in machine work. CCC boys come for courses twice a week, and hundreds of men already in industry flock to the school for supplementary work.

To get back to Springfield's head start on the defense program, it all began back in 1936, when the Mayor's Re-employment Committee started sending the unemployed to school. Their purpose, at that time, was to relieve the city's welfare load by putting men back into private employment, and able-bodied men on the relief rolls were required to take trade school training courses.

Types of Courses

Two types of courses were mapped out for the new pupils. First, there was special training for those who had had no previous experience with machines. These were called pre-employment courses. The second group took what were designated as refresher courses. This was composed of men who had had machine work, but who needed brushing up.

Incidentally, it is reported that 75 per cent of these men were placed in industry, and the city figured that it made a saving of about $600 per family per year.

The Trade School wasn't working on any hit or miss training program either. As early as 1933, a survey was made of the labor needs in local industries, and the School had geared its curriculum accordingly. Then, in 1936, when the shortage in skilled labor first began to be felt, a committee was formed to meet this problem.

On this committee were representatives of the school department, the city government, employers, and labor—practically the same personnel now required on the government's advisory committee. As a result of the work of this group, the Trade School has kept its courses of instruction abreast of the current needs of local industry.

It was a small matter, therefore, when the Washington plan came along last summer to splice the two programs. And no time was lost in speeding these pre-employment and refresher machine courses to turn out an ever-increasing army of skilled and semi-skilled labor for the expanding defense industries.

Part WPA Rolls

More than 417 men have enrolled since the courses started, Mr. Burridge disclosed; 325 of these have been placed in jobs in Springfield, Two have taken employment outside of the city, while many of the remaining 90 may be accounted for as drop-outs or as men who transferred to other courses.

There are no national defense courses, as such, for women. The regular multi-occupations course in the Girls' Division, however, which includes training in soldering, coil winding, inspecting, and assembling, has placed scores of young women in Springfield's vital defense factories, and there is a standing call for more.

Peace Rally Hits at U. S. And Britain

Under the auspices of the Massachusetts Peace Council a peace rally was held last night in Symphony Hall. The meeting began at 8:15 and lasted until 11. Seven persons spoke with great vehemence and much eloquence, but they said practically nothing about world affairs, the onward sweep of Hitler's armies or the possibility that the Nazis and Japan might soon be masters of three continents. The matter of a Hitler-dominated world was not broached.

These champions of peace devoted practically their whole time and most of their energy to denouncing the American Government, the American Congress, the American President, Great Britain, Winston Churchill, Lord Halifax, Dorothy Thompson and Wendell Willkie. America and England were held up as the real dangers to the world.

The Hall was well filled by a very appreciative audience which applauded with great fervor when speakers attacked the American Government. They liked to hear ringing, sweeping denunciations of their President and were pleased to hear him condemned as being the same as Hitler.

Reached Its Peak

Their enthusiasm reached its peak when an ardent orator, stamping the floor, waving his arms, pounding the desk, cried, "If Communism be (this and this and this and this) count me a Communist." The audience seemed to say, "Count us as Communists, too," and to identify Communism with everything good.

The audience, composed largely of well-dressed young people, appeared very sincere. It seemed to have one great desire and one guiding conviction. The desire was for a better, happier world. When this sentiment came to expression, one was reminded of a fine religious meeting. The guiding conviction was that a group of rich people are carrying out a conspiracy against the people of America and the world, that almost every existing institution helps in the conspiracy, and that the only way to create a better world is to establish a new order, led by such people as led this meeting. They had found a very simple formula.

There were to be two principal speakers, the Irish writer, Liam O'Flaherty, and Representative Vito Marcantonio of New York. Mr. O'Flaherty, it was announced, had been detained by unforeseen circumstances, so there was only one main orator.

Mr. Marcantonio was introduced by a spokesman for the Italian-Americans of Boston.

He is a small and very active man, speaks with great vehemence and accentuates the periods, which he considers most important, with lively gestures. He was quite skillful in ridiculing people whom he doesn't like, such as Miss Thompson, Mr. Willkie and Sidney Hillman. The audience heartily booed the people of whom Mr. Marcantonio disapproved. At times Symphony Hall echoed with boos, and often with derisive laughter.

Red Charges Rife as A.Y.C. Group Gathers

More than 400 students from 95 colleges in every section of the United States began arriving in Harvard Yard this afternoon for a conference on education that is already bristling with charges of Communism and "Junior fifth column" activity.

The conference, on "Democracy in Education," is sponsored by the American Youth Congress, an organization frequently charged with "pink" leanings.

Gene Tunney, head of the American Youth Foundation, yesterday charged the conference with being "Communist-run" and having as its purpose a "new and subtle attempt of the Junior Fifth Column in America to re-establish its influence among students."

In answer, Joseph Cadden, Executive Secretary of the Youth Congress, declared that the meeting was open to all colleges and that any delegates sent to Harvard would be accepted.

Rumors that a showdown is in store were today circulating about the Yard. F. Stephen McArthur, a student at the John Marshall College in Jersey City, will submit a resolution condemning Russia and upholding American ideals, it is said, to find out whether the defegates are "under the control of the Communist party."

Four panel discussions tomorrow afternoon will consider internal problems of universities, the freedom of the college press, and the relation of education to national defense.

Tomorrow evening, Prof. Doxey Wilkerson of Howard University will discuss the treatment of the negro by American history teachers under the title "History Gets Kicked Around." Three other professors will join Dr. Wilkerson in a "Town Meeting" discussion of teaching methods.

Sunday morning Dr. Harry F. Ward of the Union Theological Seminary will give an address on "Religion and Democracy."

Sure to be discussed in the panel meetings tomorrow, Mrs. Vivian Cadden, publicity director, predicts, is the Rapp-Coudert Committee of the New York Legislature, which is "finding Communists under every bed" in the New York schools. Under the title "The University and National Defense," the encroachment of the draft on student careers will be attacked, she declares, and the special need of deferment for professional students discussed.

Navy Awards Contract

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The Navy has announced the award of a $223,448 contract to the Chase Brass and Copper Company, Waterbury, Conn., for copper and brass pipe and tubing.

Boston Induction Center Replacements Are Begun

Replacements for the sixth, seventh, and eighth draft calls, the last completed only yesterday, began at the Boston induction center today. A total of 293 men are necessary to fill the sixth requisition quota—the big call during February—the seventh requisition is short 86 recruits, and the eighth requires 42 selectees. These men will fill places of draftees rejected by induction boards.

Other defense and military news from New England:

Army Day Open House—The Fort Devens military reservation will be open to the public on Army Day, April 7, it was announced by officials. The hours will be from 1:30 to 6 p. m. and a display of equipment including all types of guns in use at the Fort will be arranged. Groups of visitors will be guided through that part of the Fort occupied by the streamlined First Division and one kitchen and one barracks will be open for inspection. A concert by the 18th Infantry Band will be given from 4 to 5 o'clock In addition about 20 pieces of equipment will be sent to the 6th Army Corps in Providence for display at Army Day exercises there.

Improved Cavalry Urged—Intensive cavalry and mechanized equipment training will be started at the Massachusetts State College in Amherst as soon as the Legislature grants an appropriation of $25,000, Dr. Hugh D. Bawer, President of the College, told the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means today. The money would be used with a $100,000 Federal grant to construct a new riding and drill hall for the Reserve Officers Training Corps unit at the institution, he said.

Dr. Baker explained that the College now has a cavalry training unit with 70 horses, but training activity must be suspended during winter months because no indoor training facilities are now available. He added that the United States Army has assigned some mechanized equipment to the unit to convert The cavalry into a modern, mechanized force. Additional equipment will be assigned as soon as the State shows a willingness to co-operate, he went on.

The college president told the Committee all of the 1,600 regular students are required to take military training during the first two years of their college course.

Flying Cadet Committee—Maj. Willis S. Fitch, General Chairman of the New England Flying Cadet Committee, a civilian group appointed to assist in recruiting young men for training as Air Corps pilots, has announced the appointment of David W. Howe, Burlington, Vt., publisher as State Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Howe, publisher of the Burlington Free Press, was a World War aviator.

Lower Draft Age? — Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding officer of the First Corps Area, indicated yesterday that he favors a reduction of the draft age limits to include only youths between 20 and 25 years. This could be done, he said, only after necessary reserve has been built up and may require two years to realize. The General visited Westover Field yesterday for his first inspection since troops were assigned there. He was met by Brig. Gen. John B. Brooks, commander of the field.

Recruit Dislikes Strikes—David I. Williams, of Greenwich, Conn., son of Wythe Williams, radio news commentator and columnist, was inducted into the draft army yesterday. The young man, an artist who returned from Paris only four months ago, told newsmen, "I don't mind doing my bit in the Army, but it makes me mad to read about strikes in this country after what I've seen in France." Strikes in important industries and a general lack of co-operation caused France to fall, he said.

Uncle Sam in Market—The Army has announced selection of 30 cities where offices will be opened to centralize purchase of fresh fruits and vegetables for military establishments. Boston was designated the purchasing city of Fort Devens, Camp Edwards, Westover Field, and the Harbor Defenses of Boston and New Bedford.

Another Trooper Drafted—Cyril P. McQueen of Chicopee, a member of the Massachusetts State Police, has been inducted at Springfield under the Selective Service Act. Mr. McQueen was denied exemption by a Chicopee draft appeals board after he sought it at the advice of his own superior officers. He was the second member of the State Police service to be called.

New England Strike Situation Eases as Two Walkouts End

Continued from Page 1

newal. The company had been paying seven girls who were benders and glass blowers less than the men and, it was stated today, refused to bring them up to the same pay as the men.

Substantial Increase

The girls had not been unionized up to this year, but as they were now, all the trades went out together. In getting the same wage as the men, the girls obtained a substantial increase. Among the terms agreed on is a general raise of 12½ cents an hour on July 1.

The strike ran on several days before it got to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration and then was quickly ironed out.

Possibility of an early strike at the East Boston ship repair yards of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has been averted, it was reported today by Lucien Koch, union leader.

The first appeal by local labor to the Office of Production Management at Washington figured in slowing down friction.

"The company has agreed to meet with the union in the presence of a conciliator from the U. S. Department of Labor," said Mr. Koch, who is Director of Organization for the Bethlehem Shipyards Division of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of the C. I. O.

"Earlier this week the company had refused to let us sit in with the conciliator and the company at a joint conference. We then felt the situation was moving toward a definite break.

Meeting on Monday

"A meeting with the Company and the conciliator is new scheduled for next Wednesday.

"We appealed to the OPM last week to send someone here to speed up the negotiations, which had been dragging along seven weeks without result.

"The OPM got in touch with the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor, which detailed two of its men. E. Frank Ward and Bernard Foreman, to the Bethlehem case. Mr. Foreman, as I understand, came here directly from Washington."

The Walworth agreement provides for recognition of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. as sole bargaining agency for all the production workers. An advance of 5 cents an hour with various increases above this is granted, as are one week's vacations with pay. Grievance machinery and seniority where efficiency is equal are also agreed upon.

Citizenship Lesson

HARTFORD, Conn., March 28 (AP)—Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks, after naturalizing 300 citizens today, gave them their first lesson in present-day citizenship:

"It is the supreme duty of every citizen to produce."

"Citizens should not subject the country to danger for some momentary and passing advantage to themselves. If occasion arises whereby the producers are not in agreement on wages, it is their right to negotiate," he said, and added:

"But when the safety of the country is threatened, no man has the right to withhold his labor. The country depends upon the willing co-operation of its citizens to produce goods for its survival."

Officers Re-elected By Mayflower Society

The Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants held its 45th annual meeting today at the Society's House, 9 Walnut Street. Charles B. Barnes was re-elected Governor and George Ernest Bowman, Secretary. Mr. Bowman has held that position since the Society was founded in 1896.

Back to Work After Strike

By a Staff Photographer

Walworth Plant Resumes Operations

Delight over resumption of production was expressed today by workers and office force at the big Walworth Manufacturing Company in South Boston, as the familiar whir of machinery again filled the plant. Settlement of the four-day strike sent regulars back at 8 a. m. today, and drew a throng of the unemployed to the gates seeking jobs. The biggest part of the plant's output of valves, pipe fittings, and tools is now for the Navy.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Frank Bell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Memorial Auditorium, Punchard High School, Whittier Street Extension, off Bartlett Street, Andover, at 8 p. m.

Get-together dinner and meeting of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. The subject of the meeting, "Deliver the Goods to Britain Now," will be discussed by Ernest W. Gibson, Jr., National Chairman of the Committee; Clark M. Eichelberger, National Director; and Mayo A. Shattuck, former New England Executive Vice-Chairman. The dinner, which will be open to the public, is at 6:30 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, eighth lecture of a series by Margaret George entitled "Fundamentals of Color Harmony and Their Practical Application to Selecting Decorations for Homes of Today," from 7 to 8:30 p. m.

Lecture by the Rev. Edgar H. S. Chandler, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Jamaica Plain, recently returned from relief work in Great Britain, under the auspices of the Congregational Committee for Assistance to War Victims. Other speakers will be Prof. Henry J. Cadbury of the American Friends Service Committee, and Norman D. Goehring, Executive Director of the New England Christian Committee for Refugees. At the Mt. Vernon Congregational Church, Massachusetts Avenue and Beacon Street, Boston, at 7:30 p. m.

Lecture for the benefit of the British War Relief Society. Sir Herbert Brown Ames will talk on "Canada's Contribution to British Aviation in the Present War." Stuart C. Rand will be master of ceremonies. In Cushing Memorial Town Hall, Norwell, at 8 p. m.

"Town Meeting" to discuss the tax problem and Plan E of the City of Cambridge. Speakers will be Allen W. Rucker and John Campbell of the Municipal Committee of the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce, and Prof. Charles W. Killam, formerly of Harvard. Richard D. Geroudd will be chairman. First of two meetings sponsored by the Cambridge Center for Adult Education. In Brattle Hall, Harvard Square, Cambridge, at 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on "The Possible Consequences of Recent Events for the United States," by Dr. Joseph A. Schumpeter, Professor of Economics in Harvard University. Last lecture of a series entitled "An Economic Interpretation of Our Time," sponsored by the Lowell Institute. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m.

Evening concert by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, assisted by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, G. Wallace Woodworth will conduct. In the Rotunda, the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public free of charge. In connection with the concert, the Museum galleries will be open from 7 to 11 p. m.

Presentation of "The Pirates of Penzance," by Gilbert and Sullivan, given by the girls' chorus of the Perkins Institution, Watertown, at 8:15 p. m.

Saturday

All day excursion to Wayland of the Brookline Bird Club. Take the 9 a. m. bus at Park Square, arriver at Wayland Square at 9:45 a. m. Leader, Miss Smith; costs, $1.15. Also, an afternoon walk from the Lodge Estate to Little Nahant. Take the 1:15 p .m. train from North Station to Lynn, arrive at Lynn at 1:35 p. m. Leader, Miss Haselton—Wel. 0123-R; costs, 60 cents.

Sound moving picture for children on "Biography of the Great Horned Owl," the life story of our largest native owl, at the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, Boston. First picture at 10 a. m., and subsequent showings until all are accommodated. The films are free to the children.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "English Paintings" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m., and on "Stained Glass" by Mrs. Sayward, at 2 p. m.

At the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain. Puppet show by the Marionette Lady on "The New Adventures of Pinocchio" featuring Jiminy Cricket, Figaro, and Cleo at 11 a. m. A play "How Happiness Was Found" will be presented by boys and girls from the North End Union, at 2 and 3:30 p. m. The program will be followed by a color cartoon "The Bookworm."

Luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association. "War Moves in the Balkans" will be discussed by Elmer W. Peterson, Chief of Bureau for the Associated Press in charge of Southeast Europe, 1940, and chief of the Bureau at Warsaw in 1939; Charilaos Lagoudakis, Head of the History Department of Athens College, Greece; and Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, Vice-Chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, who will preside. At the Hotel Copley-Plaza, Boston, at 12:45 p. m.

Patriotic walk of the Field and Forest Club. Meet at South Station at 1:45 p. m. at gate for Quincy train. Visit tombs of the Presidents, walk over President Hill and Furnace Brook section of Quincy. Leaders, Lillian and Robert Bleumner; costs, 30 cents.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Corinne Paine, soprano, and Leo Litwin, pianist. In Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8
Radio Timetable: Page 10

What Home Buyer Gets Today Figured 25 P. C. More Than '26

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Surveying the conveniences and comforts of home owning as compared with what the past generation had to put up with, Donald H. McNeal, reconditioning expert of the Home Owners Loan Corporation, in Boston, today, said that home buyers are getting 25 per cent more value per dollar than they did in 1926.

Mr. McNeal attributed the evolution in home comforts to the growing attentiveness of builders, large corporations, and architects to the needs of low-incomed families. This interest, he said, has proved a springboard for the introduction of new materials and construction methods that have done more for home owners in the last 15 years than in any like period in world history.

Mr. McNeal enumerated some of the results of the home building evolution: "concealed radiation, air conditioning, weather stripping, complete insulation, automatic heating, fire proofing, automatic refrigeration, compact kitchens, breakfast nooks, recreation rooms and draftless windows."

Specializing in Kitchens

Kitchens, for instance, have become a specialized field for planning and research to reduce the housewife's steps to a minimum and provide facilities for almost everything she has to do. If you want your kitchen remodeled or planned for your own personal use, pick up the telephone and call any one of many concerns devoting full time to meeting your kitchen requirements.

Looking ahead, the Federal expert on shelter foresaw long strides to be taken in the home uses of glass and glass blocks, gypsum board, chromium plating, plastics, plywood, quick-drying paints, acid-resisting glazes for sinks and bathrooms, stainless steel, tiles and prefabricated, built-in accessories reducing the need for new furniture.

Despite the millions of dollars being poured into research for new and better materials and methods of construction, Mr. McNeal explained that wholesale prices on building equipment are almost identical with those of 1926.

"Modern manufacturing ingenuity," he said, "has given us low-cost units such as door frames, windows, kitchen cabinets and other assemblies for ready installation on the job.

"What attracts the person who wants individuality in the exterior of his home is that he can now obtain distinction of design, setting his home apart from others in the same block without the penalty of extra charges. At the same time, basic floor plans of varying types are becoming standardized to keep the costs down.

"Because of automatic heating, the basement of today is easily kept free of dust and grime. The space is light and airy and can serve many useful purposes for which the old basement was unfitted.

"The architect, the engineer, chemist, inventor, building contractor, manufacturer and trade association, testing and code experts are all busy contributing to this evolution of the American home. Developments undreamed of today will become realities so soon in the future houses may shortly become outmoded as fast as automobiles."

Builders' Meeting in May

Home builders from all over the United States will meet in Washington May 15 to 17 for the unprecedented assignment of piecing together the whole intricate pattern of home production activities.

Called by the new Home Builders Institute of America, the conference will focus upon the great task of providing defense housing, and of further reducing the costs of home ownership to the great bulk of Americans earning less than $2,000 a year.

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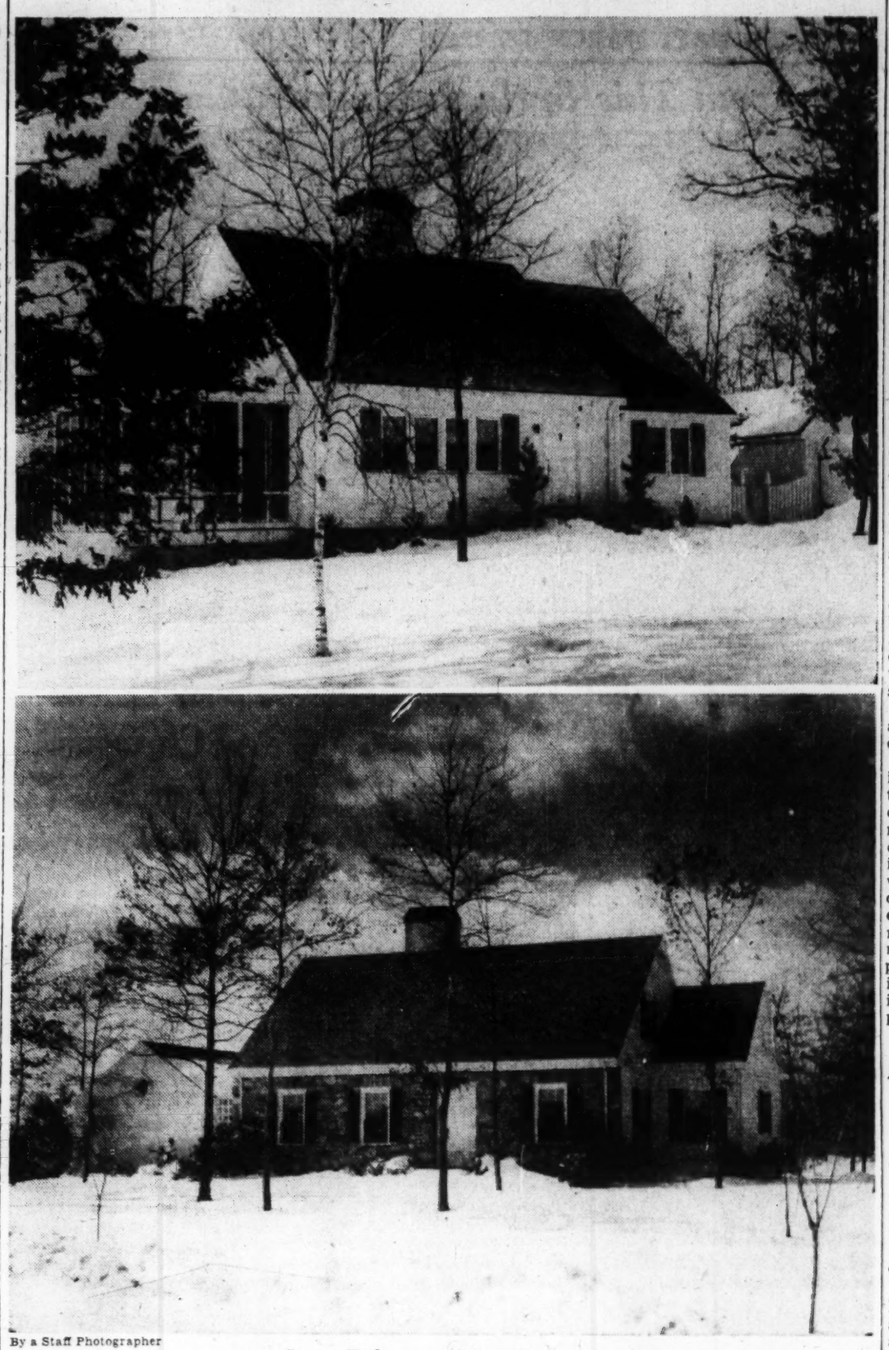
M 3-14

'Westover' in Norwood



By a Staff Photographer

Snow Enhances Attractiveness

Westover—Norwood's home colony of divided roadways and park lands—looked inviting under last week's mantle of snow, now being dispersed by Old Sol. These are home types that George F. Willett, Norwood realty sponsor, is maintaining against pressure that would have him go to low-cost production.

Army's 'War' Against the Elements Goes On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Week in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28—District headquarters of the U. S. Army Engineers has not permitted demands of national defense to interfere with the normal peacetime chore of battling obstreperous tides and raging flood waters. A staff of 1,444 persons is on the staff of the Providence District, which has jurisdiction over Army engineer projects scattered over most of New England.

The national defense program has brought a large increase in activity—and a 38 per cent increase in personnel for the Providence district during the past year—but peacetime work continues to make up a large part of the district's duties.

Largest of the flood control projects is the one for the Connecticut River which involves building 20 reservoirs and protective levees for seven cities over a period of years. It will cost $76,000,000.

So large is the Providence District that its headquarters now occupy three entire floors in the largest Providence business building. The district has jurisdiction over 54 rivers and harbors along the New England coast.

Two enormous Army airports are among the defense projects recently assigned to the District here. One is the $9,000,000 air base at Chicopee Falls, Mass., Westover Field. It will provide facilities for 3,500 men and squadrons of bombardment and observation aircraft. The other is the $4,000,000 pursuit plane base for Windsor Locks, north of Hartford, where 125 planes and 2,500 officers and men will be stationed on a tract covering 1,700 acres.

Smaller projects involve an extension of the runways at the Rhode Island State Airport and construction of a CAA airport at West Lebanon, N. H.

The buildings for these projects follow standard designs provided by the War Department at Washington. All the details, however—utility systems, runways, grading and roadways, for instance—are worked out by the engineers at the Providence headquarters.

A fortifications division, staffed by men who specialize in this type of construction, is now busy working out plans for defenses at the mouth of Narragansett Bay—Fort Greene at Point Judith on one side of the bay and Fort Church at Sakonnet on the other side. These projects will cost $3,500,000.

On the non-defense side, the engineers have recommended to Congress a $13,000,000 flood-control project for the Thames River, which flows through New London, and another project of $1,700,000 for the Pawtuxet river in this State.

Other recommendations affecting the Blackstone River and the Housatonic now are being studied by the Board of Engineers at Washington.

Though these are the more spectacular duties of the Providence District, Lieut. Col. J. S. Bragdon, in charge of the district, points out other tasks which keep the staff busy: enforcing anti-pollution laws, removing wrecks from navigable waters, and studying protective measures for beaches.

The village of Ashton, dormant industrially since the three-story Ashton mill closed down six years ago, sparked back to activity this week when a squad of workmen moved into the old mill and began ripping floors, the first step in a process of renovating the building for new owners.

The Owens-Corning Fibre Glass Corporation has taken over the mill property and plans to have new equipment installed and the plant operating by the first of June. It will employ 250 persons, most of them recruited locally, manufacturing its fibre glass product. The company operates plants at Corning, N. Y.; Newark, N. J., and has offices at Toledo, Ohio.

Expansion was necessary, Harold Boeschenstein, President of the company, explained, because of mounting demands for the product. The fibre glass is used to insulate electric motors, generators, transformers and cables and also is an insulating or sound-proofing material for mechanical refrigerators, airplanes and dwellings. Approximately 40 per cent of the output now is going into defense projects, Mr. Boeschenstein said.

Sea Pines School to Open Soon

Classes will be resumed in about a week, and the spring semester will be completed without loss in school time, officials of the Sea Pines School for Girls at Brewster, Mass., announced today following the fire of Wednesday night which destroyed a large part of the school's main building.

Officials of the school, under direction of Miss Faith Bickford, Principal, were working out plans today to house students and faculty, arrange temporary classrooms and provide books for continuance of classes. The 25 students, who had just returned from spring vacation, were taken home yesterday for an added week's vacation while these arrangements are made. The school session will be advanced one week in June to make up for lost time.

The fire levelled the east and center wings of the main building and destroyed all the clothes and personal belongings of the girls, the school library, a number of antiques, and furniture including a grand piano.

The loss, school officials said, was "well covered" by insurance. The newer wing of the building was protected from serious damage by a fire wall.

The origin of the fire remained undetermined today. School officials pointed out that an electrician had made the usual inspection of all wiring about a month previously, that the chimneys had been cleaned following the winter season, and that a State fire inspector had gone over the building only a few hours before the fire broke out.

The students were in an art lecture when the blaze was discovered simultaneously by several persons about 7:15 o'clock Wednesday evening.

A guard house at the entrance to the school property, a summer cottage, and summer camp buildings, all of which were untouched, will be converted into temporary dormitories and classrooms, it was indicated.

The students spent Wednesday night at the Consodine House, a near-by inn, and faculty members were taken in by neighbors. Parents of students were notified that everyone was safe even before the firemen had left the scene.

The school was founded in 1907 in West Harwich, and was later moved to Brewster.

WHDH Gets Rise in Power, More Time

Station WHDH in Boston is today in the ranks of first-class radio stations.

The Federal Communications Commission authorized yesterday an increase in WHDH's power from one to five kilowatts with all-day operation now permitted instead of limited daytime transmission. WHDH has long radiocast on 830 kilocycles, but is scheduled to move to 850 kilocycles on Saturday when the new North American reallocations are effective.

The Federal permission precipitated the question of unlimited operation by more than one station on the same clear channel. Station KOA, Denver, Colo., also operates on 830 kilocycles, but will move to 850 kilocycles on Saturday.

The FCC, in amending its rules to permit full time operation by WHDH, said that there would be "no interference to the primary service of any station, and any interference which such operation may reasonably be expected to cause Station KOA, Denver, will be limited to interference with intermittent reception upon receivers located in the eastern part of the United States, remote from the station."

Commissioners Norman S. Case and T. A. M. Craven of the FCC dissented.

Translated to its practical meaning, the Federal statement means that receivers in Illinois, Indiana or Missouri, for instance, which might be capable of receiving either WHDH or KOA, might have interference in their signals during winter periods when there is good distant reception. Practically, however, it was pointed out by local radio circles that there are so many network stations carrying programs radiocast by Station KOA in this middle western area that it will not constitute a reception problem.

More Art Urged For Road Signs

HARTFORD, Conn., March 28 (AP)—Lieut.-Gov. Odell Shepard, poet and former Pulitzer prize winner, visualizes highway signs for Connecticut, painted by the "Nation's greatest artists," which would "not be something for the eye to flinch from."

Mr. Shepard appeared before a Legislative Committee to support a bill providing for a commission authorized to regulate the use of land along highways.

Pointing out that the bill would enhance the State's tourist trade, he said it was "absurd" to expect visitors to come to Connecticut to see "the same old kind of hot dog stand" and "the same picture gallery" that they see along highways in their own States.

He admitted his idea to make highway signs works of art was a "dream."

Movie Palace Takes to Opera As Crowds Flock to the 'Met'

Old Bostonian habits are hard to change. But Boston's "400" took its opera down town last night, and apparently liked it.

And the Metropolitan Theater, the city's modern movie palace, took to opera as it bowed to the sweep of ermine and the tread of silver slippers.

There were changes, though. The heavy bronze-framed entrance doors that swung wide for Boston's glamorous social set admitted also everyone else who had a ticket, even the standees. And shimmering evening wraps brushed the elbows of just plain tweeds and well-worn winter coats, as music lovers streamed through the main entrance to hear Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro."

To many, the "Met" was a new experience. To others, a familiar friend gone "formal." Comments overheard in the foyer included, "Whatever do you suppose they use this place for?" and "What on earth could this theater be used for, except opera?"

Downtown crowds gathered early to watch the gala opening and the arrival of society folks, quickly recognized from newspaper pictures or the flash of the photographer's camera.

It was a new route for chauffeurs, and traffic threaded slowly along Tremont Street, few realizing apparently that arrangements had been made for chauffeur-driven cars to deposit their passengers at the Hollis Street entrance. Tonight it is expected that they will approach the theater by way of Broadway, Washington and Hollis Streets, while taxis will draw up at the main entrance.

Another distinct difference between the Metropolitan and the Boston Opera House was the absence of the familiar boxes at the "Met." Bostonians who have engaged the same boxes for years at the Opera House had to choose between the large loges seating about 20 and the open orchestra or balcony seats. Some, after inspecting the seating arrangements, turned back their loge reservations for seats in the very front of the balcony, it was reported at the theater.

Tonight's opera is Wagner's Tannhäuser with Lotte Lehmann, Kerstin Thorborg, Lauritz Melchior, Julius Huehn, and Emanuel List in the featured roles.

South End Issues Topic of Program

An "Information Please" program on three major civic issues affecting Boston's South End will be held under the auspices of the South End Joint Planning Committee, Thomas J. Turley, Chairman of the Committee, announces. The meeting is scheduled for Monday, March 31, at 8 p. m., at the South End House, 20 Union Park Street.

John A. Breen, Chairman of the Boston Housing Authority, will discuss the South End Housing Project. Frank H. Malley, Secretary of the City Planning Board, and Thomas E. McCormick, one of its engineers, will explain the Central Artery Bill now pending in the Legislature.

Charles G. Loring, consulting architect of the City Planning Board, will discuss that agency's rehabilitation project for blighted areas. He will be assisted by J. Ross McKeever of the Board's staff.

The meeting is free and open to the public.

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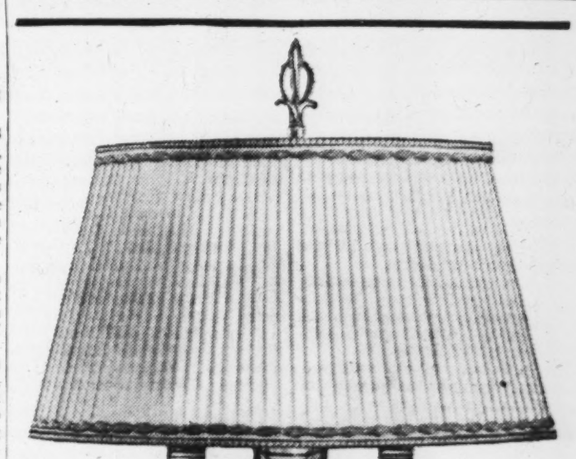
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BOSTON Edison COMPANY

Child Labor Amendment Bill Is Rejected by Committee

Resolutions for Massachusetts ratification of the proposed Federal child labor amendment were unanimously rejected today by the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law.

Since 1924 organized labor has sought ratification but has been opposed by William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President emeritus of Harvard University, and others.

Inasmuch as House and Senate defeat of the child labor amendment is as certain this year as in other years, the chief drive by organized labor will be to obtain a roll call vote in both branches. A total of 28 States have ratified the amendment and eight others are necessary to make the amendment the law of the land.

War Stand—A resolution to memorialize Congress to avoid acts leading the United States into war was rejected today by the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law.

The measure was sponsored by Miss Florence Birmingham, President of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club. At the public hearing on this bill, which was held during the Congressional debate on the lease-lend bill, Miss Birmingham urged speedy action on the resolution so that Massachusetts could be recorded against passage of the lease-lend legislation.

The same Committee rejected several measures, including proposals to memorialize Congress to appropriate funds for the Dies Committee, and to pass anti-lynch legislation.

The Press—Several measures affecting newspapers were also rejected by the Committee on Constitutional Law. These included:

A bill backed by the Massachusetts Press Association to change the state libel laws to permit publication of charges contained in court declarations and to bar "chain suits"—suits brought against several newspapers for publication of the same article.

A measure sponsored by Representative Colin J. Cameron, (D) of Amesbury, to make the writer of any "untrue statement" published in a newspaper or a magazine liable to criminal prosecution and civil action.

Measures which would have protected newspapermen against forcible disclosure of their sources of information.

A bill to make it" unlawful for any persons to strike, beat or wilfully injure" a photographer, radio broadcaster or reporter, or interfere with their duties.

Cambridge—An 11-man procedural committee established by the Legislature to consider solutions of Cambridge administrative problems in the present emergency will start work on Monday.

After the Senate pushed through the House-approved measure, committee members were appointed. They are Senator Arthur L. Blanchard (R) of Cambridge, to be named chairman at Monday's organization meeting; Senator Arthur W. Hollis (R) of Newton, Senator Eugene H. Giroux (D) of Somerville, Representatives Haven Parker (R), John T. Sullivan (D), Henry D. Winslow (R), Dana T. Gallup (R), Michael J. Neville (D), Thomas P. O'Neil (D), Jeremiah J. Sullivan (D), all of Cambridge, and George A. Parker (R) of Boston.

The committee will have no administrative authority. It will merely report to the Legislature proposals to aid Cambridge during its present dilemma caused by the forced withdrawal of Mayor John W. Lyons, found guilty of bribery charges

The Cambridge Taxpayers' Association today filed legislation to confer upon Acting Mayor Francis L. Sennott of Cambridge all powers and duties of Mayor until Mr. Lyons is either reinstated, or until the next City Council is qualified under Plan E next Jan. 1.

The measure was submitted to the newly-formed legislative committee. The measure provides that the City Council shall fix Acting Mayor Sennott's salary at a figure not exceeding $7,500 a year, the present salary of Mayor.

Dedistricting—Little time was wasted in preparing for redistricting of Massachusetts Congressional districts, necessitated by the fact that the State will lose one of its 15 Representatives in Congressional districts because of the 1940 census. The Legislative Committee on Rules held a hearing yesterday on a proposal to establish a redistricting commission and quickly reported an order to set up a board containing eight Senators and 24 Representatives, which was immediately adopted by the Senate.

Airport Value—The Senate concurred with the House in approving establishment of a three-man commission to set a value on East Boston airport improvements made by the City of Boston since it leased the property from the State 13 years ago. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is urging that the State take over the airport in 1941 rather than at the 1948 lease termination date. The State must reimburse the City for improvements.

Night Work—With the House, the Upper Branch passed to be engrossed legislation suspending the law prohibiting employment of women in textile plants after 6 p. m.

Closed Banks—The State Division of Liquidation is authorized to continue for another two years its efforts to liquidate the remaining 12 closed banks, for the Governor signed an enabling act.

Market Facilities — Middlesex County would be allowed to spend up to $225,000 for establishment of market facilities for buying and selling agricultural, horticultural and farm products and other foods under a bill approved by the Legislative Committee on Counties. The County Commissioners would be authorized to sell bonds limited to 6 per cent interest, to borrow money from the Federal Government and to accept funds from private and public sources.

Strike Legislation—Strikes and lockouts would be prohibited in manufacturing plants engaged in national defense work, unless a 60-day written notice is filed with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration under a measure filed by Senator George W. Stanton (D) of Fitchburg.

The proposed penalties for violations are fines ranging from $500 to $50,000 or imprisonment for not less than one month or not more than two and one-half years, or both.

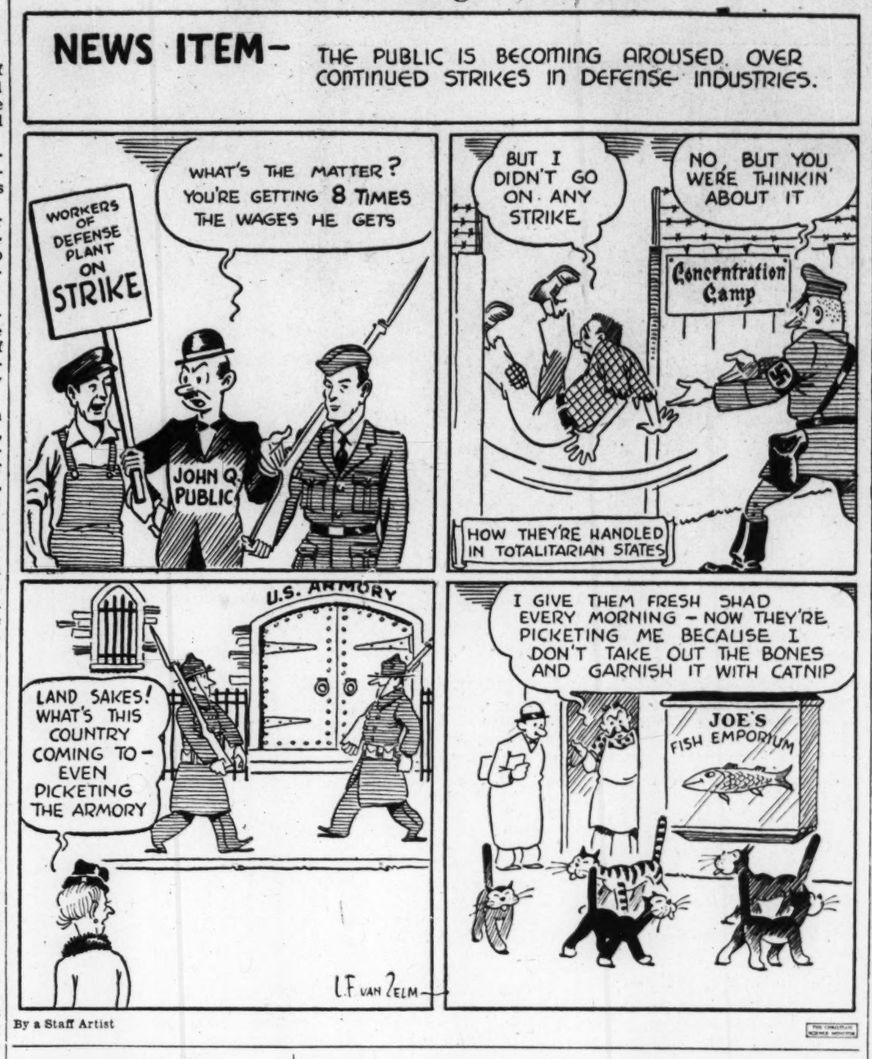
Highways—Governor Saltonstall signed an act appropriating, in advance of the budget, $4,488,000 for 1941 state aid on local Chapter 90 and Chapter 81 highways. He also approved a bill extending for two more years the law allowing municipalities to borrow money from the State against tax titles.

Visit N. Y. Senate

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28 (AP)—Twenty-five members of the Massachusetts Legislature today visited New York's Senate.

Spokesman for the group, Representative Charles Cooke, Athol, Mass., said the legislators came to Albany to observe New York's legislative procedure.

Some Striking Situations


NEWS ITEM— THE PUBLIC IS BECOMING AROUSED OVER CONTINUED STRIKES IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES.
WORKERS OF DEFENSE PLANT ON STRIKE
WHAT'S THE MATTER? YOU'RE GETTING 8 TIMES THE WAGES HE GETS
JOHN Q. PUBLIC
BUT I DIDN'T GO ON ANY STRIKE
NO, BUT YOU WERE THINKIN' ABOUT IT
Concentration Camp
HOW THEY'RE HANDLED IN TOTALITARIAN STATES
U.S. ARMORY
LAND SAKES! WHAT'S THIS COUNTRY COMING TO— EVEN PICKETING THE ARMORY
I GIVE THEM FRESH SHAD EVERY MORNING — NOW THEY'RE PICKETING ME BECAUSE I DON'T TAKE OUT THE BONES AND GARNISH IT WITH CATNIP
JOE'S FISH EMPORIUM
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

About 2,000 Corporations To Dissolve

Dissolution of approximately 2,000 business and charitable corporations in Massachusetts was authorized today by Judge Arthur W. Dolan of the Supreme Judicial Court.

The action was taken on the petition of Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, setting forth the failure of the corporations to comply with provisions in Massachusetts statutes for filing reports for two consecutive years, or that "the Commissioner is satisfied that they have become inactive and that the dissolution would be in the public interest."

The petitions affect about 1,150 business corporations of all kinds, 750 churches, labor organizations, social and athletic clubs. The Hope Club is no longer extant, nor is the Wild Rose of Lough Gill Literary and Social Club. The Child-Walker School of Fine Arts, Inc., is also on the list, as well as several regimental organizations for veterans.

The three public service corporations listed were: Chatham Railroad Company, the Great Island Electric Company, and the Marshfield Water Company.

State Law Upheld On Management Of Foreign Firms

Massachusetts laws requiring foreign corporations to appoint United States citizens as their managers for business within the Commonwealth are constitutional, according to an opinion handed down recently by a three-justice Federal Court in Boston.

Felix Frankfurter, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court and high court representative for this circuit, gave the opinion. Concurring with him were Calvert Magruder, Senior Justice of the First Circuit Court of Appeals, and Judge Francis J. W. Ford of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts.

The statute is described as a "part of an historic policy of Massachusetts for the safe conduct of a financial enterprise on which its citizens are dependent."

Governor Refuses To Let Gaskill Go

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall disclosed today that he had refused to accept the resignation of Ralph H. Gaskill of Danvers, as Chairman and member of the State Milk Control Board.

Under questioning by reporters, the Governor would not give Mr Gaskill's reasons for offering his resignation, but said that after he had conferred with Mr. Gaskill, it was agreed that the resignation should be "thrown in the fire."

Experts on Way To Bermuda Base

HARTFORD, Conn., March 28 (AP)—A group of 45 engineers, carpenters, and mechanics left Hartford today for Bermuda where they will start construction work at the site of a $9,000,000 base to be built for the United States Navy.

They are employees of the F. H. McGraw and Company which holds the contract jointly with the Purdy & Henderson Company of New York.

When work on the project gets fully underway, it is expected that about 1,500 men will be employed.

Maple Sugar, Summer Squash Give Hub Market Spring Touch

Weekly Food Shopping Report

With new maple sugar from Vermont in the Boston market today, as a harbinger of spring, housewives who went on food shopping forays also found other indications of the wider variety of foods that mark the spring and summer seasons.

Maple sugar, in one-pound cakes, is quoted at 60 cents in the Faneuil Hall section. Summer squash made its first bow of the season at 25 cents a pound. Strawberries, which have been available for many weeks, were offered today in one chain system store at the comparatively low price of 15 cents a pint.

But all was not rosy for the shopper. Butter was found to be tending upward again, with 36 cents asked by chain stores for their top grade that has been selling at 35 cents. Sugar was 53 cents for 10 pounds, compared with 51 cents a fortnight ago. Meat prices, as in recent weeks, are high. An occasional "bargain" is found by those who have time to shop around a bit, however.

Rib Roast Beef 25 Cents

For instance, those who want a roast of beef, find face of the rump marked 33 cents in some chain stores, 31 cents in others, and as low as 25 cents in one large suburban cut-price store. Bottom of the round roast is marked 29 cents, in one large suburban store, with higher prices for other cuts of bottom of the round in the same store. Rib roast can be had as low as 25 cents.

Lamb legs range from 21 to 24 cents in chain and cut-price stores, and up to 30 or even more in Faneuil Hall stalls and thereabouts. Veal legs are commonly quoted around 30 cents, although some suburban cut-price stores offer them at 15 cents, and one advertises them at 14 cents for Friday only.

Pork loins continue higher than awhile ago, with chains asking 19 cents as a rule and up to 25 or even more is asked in some shops. Smoked hams are fairly generally 25 cents a pound to start, and cooked hams commonly bring 29 cents a pound for the entire piece.

In poultry, turkeys can be had at less than chickens, as a commentary on the marked increase in turkey raising. Chain stores advertise turkeys at 28 cents, and chickens at 29 cents. Some merchants offer turkeys as low as 23 cents and others want 35 or even more for fresh, near-by birds. One cut-price store asks 23 cents for chickens. Capons can be had at 35 cents and fowl at 25 cents, ducklings 20 to 22 cents, and geese 25 to 42 cents a pound.

Seafood is in good supply and reasonabe in price. The schooner Dawn brought 22,000 pounds halibut to Boston Fish Pier yesterday, which is expected to affect the previous quotation of 50 cents a pound for eastern halibut. One fish alone weighed about 400 pounds. Chilled halibut can be had as low as 21 cents in chain stores, where haddock starts at 8 cents, mackerel 8 cents, smelts 12 cents, and steak cod 9 cents. Higher prices, of course, are found in many stores. Fresh water horn pout are found in some downtown fish stores at 25 cents, and salt water scup at 20 cents. Chilled swordfish is around 40 cents a pound in some stores, though another large shipment of swordfish from Japan reached Boston a few days ago, which helped to replenish the supply.

Fresh Asparagus Reasonable

In vegetables, green peas are in more liberal supply, and one chain store system offers them at three pounds for 25 cents. The same store and others offer California asparagus in large bunches at 35 cents a bunch, lowest price found by the writer this season. Carrots and beets can be had as low as 5 cents a bunch, California iceberg lettuce two heads for 15 cents, and spinach, three pounds for 25 cents.

Green beans are 25 cents a pound in many stores and wax beans 23 cents, Blue Hubbard squash 8 cents a pound, yellow onions five pounds 15 cents, and re-packed tomatoes 15 cents a pound.

Duck eggs are increasingly popular and some double yolks are available at 85 cents a dozen, with ordinary duck eggs proportionately lower.

Practical Way 'El' Might Buy Power Asked

The chairmen of the State Public Utilities Commission and of the Public Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway have been asked by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to determine whether a practical plan can be developed under which the Elevated may dispose of its generating plant and purchase its electric power.

The Public Utilities Commission is headed by Carroll L. Meins, and the Elevated Trustees are headed by Edward E. Whiting.

The Governor's request came after the Public Utilities Commission in its annual report following a survey to uncover possible Elevated economies, reiterated a recommendation that the company sell its generating plant and purchase its electric current from other companies. This would bring about a sizable saving, it was asserted.

It was assumed that the Elevated equipment would be purchased by the Boston Edison Company.

O'Hara Salvage Low Bid $1,700

Removal of the wreck of the Boston fishing schooner, Mary E. O'Hara which sank at the entrance of Boston harbor on Jan. 21 with the loss of 18 men will cost the United States Government at least $1,700, according to bids opened by the U. S. Army engineers today.

Four bids were received ranging from $1,700 to $9,000. The lowest bidder was George M. Brine of Boston.

Farley Terms Intolerance As Unity's 'Deadliest Enemy'

"The unity that endures is the kind of unity we have in America," declared James A. Farley, former Postmaster General, last night, as he addressed 700 prominent Bostonians and guests of all faiths at the fourth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Committee of the Conference of Christians and Jews, in the Chamber of Commerce. Terming intolerance "the deadliest enemy of true unity, the destroyer of democracy," he added the warning that, in "combating intolerance in others, let us not be intolerant ourselves."

Mr. Farley's words, keynoting the evening, were reiterated time and again by the other speakers, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Miss Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College; Frank L. Weil, National President of the Jewish Welfare Board; Charles Francis Adams, General Chairman of the Dinner Committee; and Chief Justice John P. Higgins, of the Massachusetts Superior Court, who presided.

Weapon of Dictators

"Intolerance," said Mr. Farley, is the weapon used by the Dictator nations—"those nations that maintain unity by persecution. . . . By pamphlets, by speeches, by whispering campaigns, they try to set group against group, religious believer, neighbor against neighbor. . . . These are efforts to divide us, to destroy our unity, to sap our strength, to throw us off course, to render us ineffective. And these efforts are rewarded whenever an American says or does an intolerant thing. We cannot think straight and we cannot think effectively and we cannot get results when we have to stop and gear ourselves to supposed religious differences."

The need for national unity, the co-operation of Americans of all religious faiths and racial stocks, was similarly urged by Governor Saltonstall when he declared that the United States must heed the lesson of Europe and not allow Nazi-inspired anti-Semitism, anti-Catholicism, and anti-Christianity to break down our 150-year-old traditions of American democracy. "In the present emergency, arising out of our program of national defense, there is an added reason for the brotherhood of all Americans," he added. "There is no time for division in America."

Tobin Tells Story

Mayor Tobin departed a bit from speech-making, and instead told a true story of a Brookline couple, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Camp, as illustrative of international good will. It was the story of two refugees from Germany, the husband a Jew whose business had been ruined by the Nazis. Coming to America under humble circumstances, they had developed the manufacture and sale of glazed almonds, and had become independent.

"Disagree, but don't be disagreeable about it," declared Miss McAfee.

How unity of purpose brings together all Americans was related by Frank L. Weil, in telling of the United Service Organizations for National Defence, a newly organized group created to care for the needs of the millions of young men in the armed service of the United States.

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37	Dodge Coupe, R., H.	295
36	Ford Trg. Fordor, H.	175
33	Ford Tudor	85
35	Buick 58 2-Dr. Trg. Sed., H.	245
36	Terraplane Sedan	195
37	Studebaker Coupe, H.	245
35	Packard Limousine, 6 wh., H.	195
36	Cadillac 7 Sedan, 6 wh., H.	375
37	LaSalle 2-Dr. Trg. Sedan	365
36	LaSalle Trg. Sedan, R., H.	195
34	Olds Conv. Cpe., 6 wh., R., H.	95
36	Cadillac Formal Sedan, R., H.	275
37	Nash Coupe, R., H.	265
35	Pierce Arrow 7 Sedan, H.	145
37	Hudson Trg. Sedan, R., H.	295
34	Hudson Trg. Sed., 6 wh., R., H.	95
34	Cadillac Town Sedan, R., H.	145
35	Cadillac Limousine, 6 wh., H.	175
36	Plymouth 2-Dr. Sedan, R., H.	185
37	Packard 6 Club Sedan, R., H.	295

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Ebony Black
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'37 Hudson DL Sedan	$295
'37 Plymouth DL Sedan	$335

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Wheels of Defense Industries Are Spinning Night and Day in Springfield

Springfield Mills Pour Out Defense in a Steady Torrent

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—On the tip of every tongue today are two words—national defense. But if you want to shorten that to one, just say "Springfield!"

They don't talk much about national defense here. Springfield hasn't time. It's too busy producing it.

Revolvers and machine guns speed off assembly lines, rifles and machine tools crowd for passage to unnamed destinations. Airplane parts pour forth in a 24-hour torrent. Military motorcycles stream from the factory to join Uncle Sam's soldiers.

Night and day behind the bland exterior of factory fronts, the watchword is speed, the tempo steel and steam. Within, an army is already in action. An army in overalls—nameless, non-commissioned soldiers, without whom the boys in khaki would be defenseless.

In fact, the whole dramatic, inside story of America today—industrial America—may be told in terms of Springfield. But it isn't an easy story to get. The doors of Springfield's factory-fortresses are locked and guarded. Armed men police the gates. And officials are reticent about details of what goes on within, as government dollars by the billion spin the wheels of industry.

Into Melting Pot

More than $10,000,000 of Uncle Sam's defense money is pouring into the melting pot of Springfield, gushing forth in a mighty, rumbling stream of defense products. Mighty, yet but a small tributary to that great river of arms and supplies that is swelling hour by hour to meet democracy's need for military reinforcement.

Thus does one comparatively small city of 149,900 give its answer to the menace of the dictators. Only a single city, it's true but Springfield, I discovered, is a pretty accurate barometer of industrial America as a whole.

In Springfield, for instance, I found that one of the most critical problems was the growing shortage of skilled labor. Employers were worried. But this was no purely local condition. For, not long after the situation in Springfield became acute came the government's call this month for a nationwide registration of manpower for defense industries.

Everywhere I went among employers in Springfield, the story was the same. Employment doubled! A. R. Tulloch, secretary of the Employers Association of Western Massachusetts, had told me I would find it so. Down in his little, underground dugout of an office, this genial, bushy-browed man had already "tipped me off" to employment conditions in Springfield.

"There are no unemployed here," he declared. "No unemployed who can handle any type of machine. Why, they're actually snatching the boys right out of trade school before they finish their courses!"

Today's story is one of work. It's the story of a nation with its sleeves rolled up. At the American Bosch Company, I saw it in action.

Here I actually got past the armed guard at the gate, past the alert receptionist inside. Armed with an identification badge, locked doors opened before me, and I found myself on the very inside, watching America's defense mechanism tick.

Quivering belts whipped fast over wheels high near the ceiling, driving bigger wheels below, as monstrous machines, row upon row, crunched on rods of steel and spit out a steady stream of screws. Other machines bit off bigger rods of steel and spat out bigger parts. Amber oil sluiced through the crunching metal jaws and dripped on the floor. Night and day they crunched and growled, these dogs of steel, in a ceaseless rumble, like the sea in a storm when crashing breakers boast their might and drown the human voice.

Women at Work

At the Springfield Trade School a few hours before, I had seen girls at benches training for defense work. I had seen them doing practice work in assembling fuses for aerial bombs. I had seen them winding coils for aviation magnetos. Seventy-eight girls had been placed since September—in the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, here, and at other concerns in Springfield.

I saw them now, really at work in industry, winding coils, soldering. Wandering in and out between the aisles of machines, over wooden floors soaked and slippery with oil, I saw women occupied at that precise and particular task—inside lathe work. This requires extremely sensitive fingers, the guide told me.

In another section of the factory, the Bosch fuel pumps were being assembled—pumps that are used in Diesel engines. Many of these were for government use.

Employment figures? I shouted to make myself heard above the bedlam. A year ago the Company employed 1,100 people, came the reply. Today its payroll numbers some 2,400.

At the Van Norman Machine Tool Company, I had another closeup of industry in action. From the head office this time.

Yes, Leo F. Hunderup, Vice-President of the Company, would see me, if I would wait. There was an oily smell of machinery, and the steady throb of it. It shook the building.

Time Was Limited

The wait was a long one, and the man who finally greeted me was a pleasant, keen-eyed young man, in his shirtsleeves. He hadn't much time to spare, he said, as he ushered me into his office, but if I'd ask my questions quickly he'd do his best to answer them.

It was an office spare of luxuries. The office of a man who gets down to essentials.

Yes, Van Norman's had been on defense work over a year, producing for the Army and Navy, for aviation companies, and for other machine tool concerns. There were British contracts, too. And before that the French.

Employment? The company was employing four times as many people now as it did last September. In addition, Mr. Hunderup disclosed, Van Norman's is employing some seven or eight foundries, and has 20 other firms on subcontract work.

As for skilled labor, he admitted that they have an essential supply now, with the help of a co-operative apprentice course at the Trade School. "We have 400 beginners—Trade School graduates—that we are bringing along now."

In addition to their regular products, Van Norman's has put out some very new machines within the last two or three months, I learned. One is a new cam-contour miller for aviation work; another a high speed bed type hydraulic miller for gun manufacturing.

No women are employed in the machine shops here. Over 1,700 employees man the plant 24 hours a day, in three shifts.

Sabotage Prevention

Sabotage? Extreme care is taken to prevent it. Guards patrol the factory's 300,000 square feet of floor space. Badges identify its workers. Bright lights play on the building at night. And each man is requested to report anything questionable which may come to his notice.

Off again on my tour of investigation, I found the Smith & Wesson Company through a thick, sticky curtain of snow. The building walled a city block, and I followed will-o'-the-wisp snowflakes around corner after corner, it seemed, until I discovered the entrance.

Quiet, soft-spoken Victor Wesson answered my questions inside as I shook miniature snowslides from my coat. They were making revolvers and sub-machine guns for the British, he told me. Had been under contract to Britain for about a year, and were booked with orders up to 1942. A small order for the Navy had come in, he said, and of course the lend-lease bill might make a difference. But otherwise, all their production was for England, and the work was being carried on under British inspection.

The number of Smith & Wesson employees has jumped from 400 a year ago, to 1,000 today.

At the famous Springfield Armory work never stops. Daily, hundreds of Garand and Springfield rifles slide off production lines under the guiding hands of 6,000 workers.

Many concerns not directly engaged in arms manufacture, however, are turning out products for the government in Springfield. The Indian Motocycle is one of these. And here obviously was a different sort of industry, with a different atmosphere. I sensed it immediately. It was quiet in this office. There was no sound of thumping machinery; no tense rushing around. Motorcycles apparently reserve all of their noise for the open road.

Picture the Same

But the employment picture was the same. An increase of 25 to 30 per cent in the past year. About 40 per cent increase in output. Uncle Sam's army is getting the latest in motorcycle design. Some 2,022 units are on order now; 1600 machines have been delivered to Canada; and 5,000 went to France before the collapse of the government there.

Here United States Army mechanics are being trained to service and repair the machines. Classes began at the Indian plant early this month, and graduates will be assigned to units in the mechanized army divisions.

These are but a few of Springfield's many, diversified industries which have shifted into high gear for American defense. Springfield is America—industrial America—in miniature. A city these days that neither slumbers nor sleeps.

High up in one of its hotels, I looked out over the City. It was night. Snowflakes were fluttering like white moths around the street lamps. Factory windows gleamed, like golden blocks, through the night. Trains were noisy in the freight yards. They puffed huge cotton balls of steam furiously into the blur of snow. The load was heavy—machine guns perhaps for Britain. Or rifles for the U. S. A. Or motorcycles for the Army: Springfield's contribution to the arsenal of democracy!

Present-Day Air View of Agawam, the Settlement That Became Springfield

A pilot's-eye view of a portion of Springfield, on the quiet Connecticut River, where the wheels of defense industries now spin night and day to pour forth a steady stream of armaments into the United States' arsenal for democracy. In Springfield foundries, machine-shops and other mills flourish. Its residential sections are most attractive and it has been termed "one of the handsomest towns in the State."

Springfield High Lights Enumerated

Did you know that: the game of basketball was invented in Springfield in 1891 by James Naismith, instructor at the Young Men's Christian Association College?

. . . the first automobile in America was invented in Springfield in 1893 by Charles E. Duryea. (For proof see framed clipping from the Springfield Evening Union of Sept. 16, 1893, outside the office of Adrian L. Potter, Secretary, Convention and Visitors' Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce)?

. . . Eleanor Powell hails from Springfield?

. . . Springfield's retail trade business for this year, at its present rate, will be in excess of $100,000,000?

. . . Springfield is known as the Agricultural Capital of New England?

. . . Springfield has the largest farmers' co-operative in the East—the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange?

. . . New England's Grange Building is located in Springfield. It was dedicated the day of New England's famous hurricane, Sept. 21, 1938, and never budged a shingle?

Playgoers Witness Return Of the Drama to Springfield

When the desert blooms it's always news. And good news this time, for the arid area was Springfield, barren for many years of the legitimate theater. Its flowering is the coming of plays, real shows from Broadway, to the Springfield stage.

This winter saw the first opening of that bud, which has been four years in reaching its bloom. It was just that long ago that Daniel J. Maloney started to promote his idea for the return of the legitimate drama to Springfield.

It had been done in other cities—in Cleveland, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Kansas City, and Mr. Maloney had faith that it could happen in his city, too.

It was a supremely happy man who saw his hope realized last September in the formation of the Springfield Playgoers League, Inc., the first organization of its kind in the East. Not a moment was lost in negotiating for New York shows, and the speed and success of Mr. Maloney's efforts were evident in the opening of Springfield's first real play in years on Feb. 5. It was "Ladies in Retirement," with Flora Robson, at the Court Square Theater, where the customary movie program was suspended for the occasion.

The Ballet Russe postponed its Boston opening one day, and made its New England premiere in Springfield on Feb. 17. "The Time of Your Life," 1940 Pulitzer Prize Play, was another "hit show" on February 26.

Not a bad beginning at all for Springfield's Playgoers League. Negotiations are under way for "The Little Foxes," with Tallulah Bankhead; "The Man Who Came to Dinner," with Alexander Woollcott; "There Shall Be No Night," with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. Already lined up for next fall are "Life With Father," with Lillian Gish and Louis Calhern, and Helen Hayes in "Twelfth Night."

Patrons' List Growing

The list of regular patrons is steadily growing, Mr. Maloney reports jubilantly, with people coming from all over Western Massachusetts and even from Vermont to attend these performances of Broadway shows. As "The Foreword," official bulletin of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, put it:

"The attention we are creating nationally through this enterprise, as well as through the unique method by which it is being realized, should lead to greater accomplishments for us and others in this field."

The Chamber of Commerce has just cause for a parental pride in the undertaking, since it was through its sponsorship that the organization came into being. It has a charter membership of approximately 100 people who are contributing to it financially, and more than 1,500 patrons who have promised to support the project by their attendance.

Mr. Maloney as Executive Secretary, is the acting business head of the organization. Albert E. Steiger is its President; Alfred H. Chapin and Chester O Fischer, Vice-Presidents; Wallace V. Camp, Treasurer, and Roger L. Putnam, Mayor of Springfield, Honorary Chairman.

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SCHULTZ BEAUTY SALON—983 Main St., Hartford, Conn., Tel. 5-317.
SCHULTZ BEAUTY SALON—941 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn., Tel. 3-1081.
SCHULTZ SEDGWICK BEAUTY SALON—3 Sedgwick Rd., West Hartford, Conn., Tel. 3-6700.
SCHULTZ BEAUTY STUDIO—254 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Conn., Tel. 7-2510.
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SCHULTZ BEAUTY SALON—31 Hillman St., Springfield, Mass.

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Mayor Names New Trade School As An Outstanding Springfield Project

'Ascap' Is Preventing Crumit From Singing His Own Songs

Things have come to a pretty pass when a man isn't allowed to sing his own songs—especially when they're such jolly ditties as "The Song of the Prune," and "Abdul Abulbul Amir." Remember?

Of course—Frank Crumit! But Mr. Crumit is a member of the "Ascap"—and everyone who listens to the radio knows what that means these days. He's still on the air, and he's still singing. But the Tuesday evening program which he and his wife, Julia Sanderson, conduct with such ease and charm is having to get along without Crumit compositions.

Miss Sanderson is remembered as one of Broadway's loveliest musical comedy stars who retired from the stage some years ago after her marriage to Mr. Crumit.

Their Radio Work

Interviewed in Springfield on one of their weekly trips "home" from New York, Mr. and Mrs. Crumit spoke with great enthusiasm of their radio work—and of Charles Abbott. Mr. Abbott, it seems, is their special solution to the "Ascap" problem. He's a song writer, and Mr. Crumit says "he's got what it takes." In fact, if he gets proper recognition, Mr. Crumit predicts that he'll be "as good as Irving Berlin or Cole Porter."

Mr. Abbott is writing both the words and music of almost all of the songs which the Crumits have been singing over the radio. "He has written over 70 songs for us, and almost every one has been a little gem," enthused Mr. Crumit. Many of these have just that right touch to bring forth an avalanche of letters—radio's special brand of applause.

Speaking of letters, Mr. Crumit was reminded of his argument with the phonograph record people a number of years ago about his song, "There's No One With Endurance Like the Man Who Sells Insurance." They refused to record it, he related, because they were afraid of offending insurance men. Mr. Crumit insisted it was really a boost, like the old jokes about Ford cars that endeared the model T more than ever to the heart of the nation.

Some years later he did make this record, with another company. "It was just as I figured," he said, "and I think I've sent copies of the song to every insurance company in the country."

Responsive Chord

"It's that way," he continued. "Some songs go over and you don't hear anything from them. Then one will seem to strike a responsive chord in every heart."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Crumit expressed great affection for their "first love," the stage, "but the reason I like radio is because it reaches so many more people," Mrs. Crumit explained.

Yes, their radio program is just as much fun as it sounds. "It's a holy circus," chuckled Mr. Crumit. "I've never met so many people in my life," chimed in Mrs. Crumit, with that lovely lilt in her laugh that bubbles so spontaneously over the air waves.

The Crumits are keen about a new program they're doing now—a transcribed feature. It's called "Frank and Julia at Home." "We like it because it gives us 50 minutes of singing," Mrs. Crumit explained.

"Like Springfield?" repeated Frank Crumit. "I love it! In fact, I'm perfectly crazy about New England." Mr. Crumit hails from Ohio. New Englanders are inclined to stand back and look you over a bit, he finds, to figure out "who you are and what you are, but when they once open their doors to you, believe me they're never closed again."

Julia Sanderson is a native of Springfield. "My mother lives here, too," she smiled, and "it's a great joy to me to be near her." The Crumits live what they call an ideal existence, with three days in New York, and four days in Springfield at their home in Longmeadow, one of the residential sections of the city.

Popular Springfield Residents

Miss Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit, popular stage and radio stars, who live in Springfield. In private life Miss Sanderson is Mrs. Frank Crumit.

New England Retailers Warned On Pending State and U. S. Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 28 — Merchants and secretaries of trade associations were warned today to give serious attention and study to the large number of bills filed in the Legislatures of New England States, as well as in Congress, affecting retailers.

The warning came from Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, speaking at the two-day meeting of the New England Association of Commercial Executives at the Hotel Sheraton.

Eternal vigilance is the price of economic safety for the businessman, declared Mr. Bloomfield, speaking on "Legislative Trends Affecting Retailers."

One trend Mr. Bloomfield considers dangerous is seen in the efforts to establish new State boards to regulate special occupations in retail stores, such as optometrists, opticians, hairdressers, chiropodists, watch repairers and cooks. Under such regulation cooks, for instance, would include anyone who prepared a frankfurter sandwich or a hot meal at a lunch counter, and they would have to be registered and supervised by a special State board, he said.

The "vicious, inequitable character of the sales tax" is ignored by politicians, who see in this tax a new and fruitful source of more money to spend, warned Mr. Bloomfield.

In Massachusetts, the Legislature recently made March 17 a legal holiday for Suffolk County, and unless the movement is checked, there will be attempts in various States to add new holidays to the long list, he said.

Springfield Plans Better Homes Show

Elaborate plans are under way for a Better Homes Exhibit in May to be sponsored by the Springfield Chamber of Commerce.

Adrian L. Potter, Secretary, Convention and Visitors' Bureau of the Chamber, is working out a program that he believes will surpass the Springfield industries show of last year that drew such enthusiastic throngs to the Municipal Auditorium.

Mr. Potter disclosed, in a recent interview, that the exhibit will trace the process of home-building through all the products and furnishings which go into the making of a home. Beside this, he has many surprises in store which he promises to announce later. It will be produced this year, too, in the Municipal Auditorium.

Chamber Group Hits at Rackets

Citizens of Springfield have been saved about $100,000 in the past several years by the Merchants Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce.

That is the statement of Harry G. Green, Secretary of the Merchants Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. He knows, too, for the Bureau co-operates closely with the Police Department in the squelching of rackets.

All new enterprises, sales, or going-out-of-business advertisements are investigated carefully to make sure that the affair is legitimate. If not, they are outlawed under the statutes of Massachusetts, and the Bureau sees that no questionable enterprises are "put over" on Springfield citizens.

Springfield Course's Mechanics in Jobs

First graduates of Springfield's Co-operative Industrial Course, begun four years ago in anticipation of increased demands for mechanics, went directly into permanent industrial positions this week, as the call for skilled labor echoed throughout the United States.

Mayor Roger L. Putnam mentioned the course as an example of what can be accomplished through industry-government co-operation, and proposed that it might serve as a model for nationwide use.

The course devotes the first year to classroom work. During the last three years, the students spend alternate two-week periods in school and in machine shops in Springfield's industries.

"It was started by civic and industrial leaders," said Mr. Putnam, who is also President of Package Machinery Company, "with the thought that the course would provide trained apprentices for industry and provide an unusual opportunity for youths with special aptitudes to receive practical instruction in general machine shop practice.

"It is one way industry and Government can work together to solve mutual social and economic problems successfully," Mayor Putnam added.

Mayor Lauds Trade School, Flood Control

Springfield's popular Mayor, Roger L. Putnam, now serving his second term in office, names the new Trade School building and the city's new flood control system as the outstanding projects of the past year.

The Trade School building proposal he put through "almost single handed," he said, everybody prophesying that he was "taking on a white elephant." It's the Mayor's turn to laugh now, however, with the School making a really outstanding contribution to national defense in training workmen for Springfield's humming defense industries.

Thanks to the "very great help of the Federal Government," Mayor Putnam described the city as "practically floodproof." He mentioned the helpful interest of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the President's wife, in this connection, which resulted from her visit to Springfield just a day or two after the flood and hurricane of 1938, and brought a special plea for Federal attention to the serious plight of the city.

It is Mayor Putnam's belief that the selection of Springfield for a United States Arsenal by George Washington really set the character of the city way back in 1796. "It has made us one of the big arms manufacturing centers of the country," he declared pointing out the diversity of metal industries in this area.

He stated that while the city has a few able-bodied men still on the welfare rolls, on the whole there are very few unemployed.

Springfield's Mayor is one of the two mayors of New England elected to membership on the Advisory Governing Board of the United States Conference of Mayors for 1941.

Mayor Putnam is President of the Package Machinery Company of Springfield. Here, he disclosed, they are employing twice as many men as they were a year ago, the reason being defense contracts for the Government. The company is making cartridge loading machinery and doing sub-contract work, the Mayor stated, for machine tool builders.

The housing condition has not become serious in Springfield as yet, he reported, although a sharp reduction in vacancies is evident. Real estate men, however, say there is still "living room" available.

Blackstone

Roger L. Putnam
Mayor of Springfield, Mass.

The Day's Demand

God give us men. The time demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and willing hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill,
Men who posses opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking.

—Josiah G. Holland, former owner of the Springfield Republican.

Springfield Group Stresses Human Relations in Business

Employers today realize that the question of human relationships in their business comes first. Production is secondary.

That is the way employers of Springfield and of Western Massachusetts look at it, according to A. R. Tulloch, Secretary of the Employers Association of Western Massachusetts.

"An employer knows that he has to treat his employees as human beings, and that that is the most vital thing today," declared Mr. Tulloch in a recent interview. "He deals with human beings first and with production afterwards, because he knows that he has to treat his employees well in order to get production."

The Employers Association was established for just that purpose, to promote a better understanding between employer and employees. The Association handles questions of wages and hours under the Wagner Act, considers problems of safety and sanitation, studies legislation.

"In addition," explained Mr. Tulloch, "it tries to secure for employees in the community the best possible jobs commensurate with their ability, and at the same time to secure the highest type of employees for the members of our Association, whether laborers or white collar men."

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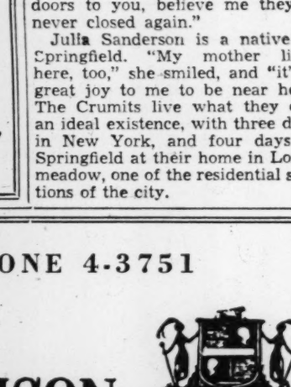
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NO NEED to travel near or far for those ultra-smart fashions you cherish. Right here in our famous French Room, within easy reach, is a collection of distinguished Spring fashions truly unparalleled in our recollection. We have spared no effort to single out these hand-picked fashions for you. We have timed them so accurately that they appear here almost at the same moment as they are launched in the most exclusive New York shops. We have kept them keyed to the splendid concepts of fine New England living. And most important of all, we have priced them with such great restraint that you need not have any compunction at all about being extravagant.
Our Collection of New Fashions is now at its Peak for Easter
With Easter but four short weeks away, we are ready now with a collection of important individual fashions that has reached its maximum height. Particularly brilliant is the array of ensembles . . . crepe or wool frocks with their own wool jackets, print frocks with coats lined to match, navy frocks with bright red jackets or reefers, wool frocks with dashing plaid capes, faille redingotes, bolero costumes with braid epaulets, pale sand-toned Porosa ensembles, two-tone jacket costumes, jacket dresses in great variety. Fashions that stand out for their superb design, their fine fabrics, their chic individuality.
STEIGER'S FRENCH ROOM—SECOND FLOOR
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	550,000
Previous day's sales	551,190
1941 volume to date	31,289,909
1940 volume to date	43,297,030

Stock Market Is Generally Lower Today

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Wall Street had a change of heart regarding the stock market today and many bidders on yesterday's rally switched to the selling side.

At the start the list evidenced a reluctance to extend the upswing of the previous session and early fractional advances soon were converted into moderate losses. Motors and steels stumbled after mid-day and recessions of 1 to 2 points were well distributed. Few recoveries were discerned at the close.

With the exception of Union Pacific, which dived to a new year's low, rails generally exhibited resistance. There was no particular news to account for the relapse of "UP" but it was suggested some of the offerings here may have been from disappointed purchasers of the "over-the-counter" block of this stock which was sold in January at 84. It was down to around 75 today.

Dealings never attained any real speed on the reversal and transfers for the full proceedings approximated 450,000 shares against about 550,000 the day before.

Backsliding tendencies were attributed partly to a little less cheerfulness over the Yugoslavia defiance of the Nazis and conjectures as to just how far the government at Washington would go in stemming spreading strikes. It was noted that while one Bethlehem Steel labor dispute was settled, a walk-out was announced at another important plant of the company

Among stocks, Chrysler fell to new low ground for 1941. Backward also were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, U. S. Gypsum, Philip Morris, Santa Fe, American Telephone, General Electric and American Smelting.

Paramount Pictures made a new high for the move. On the upside occasionally were Loft, General Steel Casting preferred, and Texas Corp.

Bonds Uneven

The bond market developed irregular trends today after several rising sessions.

Going into the final hour a group of low-priced rails continued active and generally higher but gains were measured mostly in small fractions and a few issues rested behind small minus signs. In the industrial and utility sections, there were possibly a few more minor losers than gainers.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas 4s and 5s got off to a good start and in active turnover added major fractions to more than a point to prices. Others in the advancing group, all fairly active but much calmer than on Tuesday and Wednesday, included Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of '60, Nickel Plate 5½s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s, Rock Island generals 4s and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s.

Holding within minor fractions either way of Thursday's close were, among others, Goodrich 4¼s, Consolidated Edison 3½s, St. Paul 5s and Southern Railway 4s.

U. S. Governments maintained steadiness in both the stock exchange and over the counter. The new Treasury 2½s were marked up to a new high at above 102⅛.

Light demand difted some South American loans fractionally. Belgium 6½s gained around 4 on small sales.

London Securities In Broad Advance

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—The securities market advanced on all fronts today in response to the independent attitude Yugoslavia has taken toward Axis demands.

British Government bonds scored gains running to around ½ point and finished at the session's peak prices. Greek bonds rose as much as 2 points and Portuguese loans also attracted favor.

The upward trend among industrial stock leaders spread to normally slow moving secondary issues. Fresh provincial buying buoyed domestic rails, especially junior securities.

Kaffirs were in demand both by local buyers and Cape Town quarters.

Interest revived in dollar securities at slightly higher prices.

Wheat, Corn Prices Highest Since May

CHICAGO, March 28 (AP)—Wheat and corn prices, registering gains of as much as 2½ and 1⅞ cents a bushel respectively, today soared to the highest levels since last May when the market collapsed under the weight of frightened selling as the Germans invaded western Europe.

All futures contracts reached new highs for the season, May wheat hitting 90⅝ and corn selling around 67. In the spot market best grades of wheat were quoted up to 95½ cents while corn was around 70 cents. Buying was associated with progress of legislation calling for increased basic loan rates, the explosive situation in the Balkans, and strength of other commodities.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 26 compared with March 26, 1940 (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $16,189,165.37 ($8,574,709.42); expenditures, $44,173,586.09 ($14,805,013.20); net balance, $2,306,683,-933.29 ($2,552,366,451.65); working balance included, $1,562,033,133.89 ($1,632,800,176.-87); customs receipts for month, $33,605,-204.80 ($23,938,711.45); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $5,299,119,036.45 ($4,394,-290,600.24); expenditures, $8,564,848,959.18 ($7,061,330,083.34); excess of expenditures, $3,265,729,922.73 ($2,667,039,483.12); gross debt, $46,613,569,478.08 ($42,514,591,240.65); decrease under previous day, $4,796,928.26; gold assets, $22,358,634,210.15 ($18,406,921,-983.44).

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	M'r 25
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	
7¾	5⅜	Adams Ex (.40e)	4	6	5⅞	6	M'r 27
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis (1)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'r 22
15⅞	13⅛	Addressog (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	3	37⅛	37	37⅛	— ¼
⅝	½	Air-Way E Ap	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 26
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (⅛)	10	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	7½	7⅜	7½	M'r 27
10⅜	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8½	8½	8½	— ½
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (1⅛g)	6	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
11¼	9	Allen Ind (1⅛e)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	155	154	154	
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	M'r 25
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	4	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	4	⅛	6	⅛	
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	73½	73½	73½	— ½
37	28⅜	Allis-Ch (1⅛e)	11	29½	28¾	29	— ⅜
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'r 26
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	M'r 27
15¼	11⅜	Amal Leath pf	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	M'r 21
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	6	48½	48	48½	M'r 21
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'r 25
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	4	46¼	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	2	6	6	6	M'r 27
38	31¾	Am Br S (1.60)	3	33	33	33	— ½
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	6	86½	86½	86½	— ½
185	177½	Am Can pf (7)	2	177	177	177	—1
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	2	26	26	26	— ⅛
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	2	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	— ¼
23⅛	18⅜	Am Ch&C (.40g)	6	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	M'r 24
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	111	111	111	+1
83¼	73¼	Am Coltypt(.30g)	1	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	— ⅜
6⅛	4⅛	Am Comm Al	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
14⅛	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	2	13	13	13	— ⅜
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 26
5	3¾	Am European	2	5	5	5	M'r 26
1⅛	¾	Am & For Pow	24	⅞	¾	¾	M'r 27
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	M'r 26
21	14⅜	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	M'r 27
3⅝	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	23⅜	23¾	23¾	M'r 27
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	8	36¾	36	36¾	+1¼
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 27
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	2	49	48½	48½	— ½
1¾	1½	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	7	21¾	21¾	21¾	M'r 26
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	5	4	4	4	
13¼	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	7	12½	12½	12½	M'r 27
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	M'r 27
17⅛	12	Am Locomotive	4	13¼	13	13	— ¼
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2e)	2	85	85	85	— ½
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
4⅝	2¼	Am M & Metal	8	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
3¼	1⅜	Am Power & Lt	60	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	3	39¾	39	39	— ¾
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	8	33⅞	33¼	33¼	— ½
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	19	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M(.35g)	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'r 27
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8	8	8	M'r 22
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	9	40½	39¾	40	— ¼
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	144	144	144	M'r 26
54	45	Am Snuff (3a)	3	45¼	45⅛	45¼	+ ¼
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	3	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	3	10½	10½	10½	
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'r 18
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ½
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	93	93	93	M'r 27
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 25
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	13	163⅝	162¼	162¼	— ⅞
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	5	67¾	67½	67¾	M'r 27
74¼	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	7	150	150	150	
7	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	12	5⅞	5⅞	5½	+ ⅛
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90½	90½	90½	M'r 27
8⅜	6¾	Am Woolen	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	M'r 27
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	3	56¼	56	56	— ¾
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
54	51	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51	51	51	M'r 22
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	34	24⅞	24½	24½	— ¼
14¼	12⅜	Anchor H (½g)	1	13	13	13	M'r 19
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	6	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 18
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	27½	27½	27½	M'r 27
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	6	110¼	109⅞	109⅞	— ⅜
115	107½	Armour Ill	3	108	108	108	— ¼
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	3	55¾	55¼	55¼	— ½
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	28	Arm Cork (¼g)	8	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 27
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	3	5	4¾	4¾	M'r 27
7⅝	5⅜	Ass'd Dry Goods	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	80	80	80	M'r 21
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	92	92	92	M'r 19
35⅛	32¼	Associates (2a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	M'r 17
26⅛	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	75	26⅛	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
61½	60½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	8	68⅞	68⅜	68⅜	— ⅛
19⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	32	18⅞	17⅞	18	— ½
21⅝	13½	Atl G&W Indes	5	20⅞	20	20	— ⅝
25⅜	16½	Atl G&W In pf	2	24	23½	23½	—1⅛
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	8	22⅛	21⅞	22	— ⅛
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	9	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	48⅝	48½	48⅝	M'r 27
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (⅜g)	1	67	65	65	M'r 12
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	M'r 26
27⅜	17⅜	Austin Nichols	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	M'r 27
5¼	3½	Aviation Corp	18	5⅜	3½	3⅝	
		B					
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	7	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ¼
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	10	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
10½	8	Barber As (⅛e)	8	9½	9	9	M'r 26
7½	6½	Barker Br (⅜e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	6	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¼g	7	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	22½	Bayuk (1½)	2	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅜
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117⅛	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	119	119	119	M'r 25
83⅜	73⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	8	35⅞	35⅝	35¾	+ ⅛
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	M'r 27
56⅞	56¾	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	M'r 20
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	28⅝	28½	28½	— ½
80½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	29	78½	76⅝	76⅝	— 1⅜
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	125½	125¼	125¼	— ⅛
28	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	M'r 27
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox .15g	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	2	16¾	16	16	M'r 27
18⅝	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	5	15⅝	15⅜	15½	— ¼
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'r 25
22⅜	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	19¼	19	19	M'r 24
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co (.30g)	10	19⅝	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
20¼	16⅝	Borg-Warn 40g	5	17⅞	17⅜	17½	— ¼
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 27
39⅜	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	1	34	34	34	M'r 27
4½	3¾	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (½g)	7	21⅛	21	21	— ¼
41	36½	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	36½	36½	36½	M'r 22
44½	38½	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39½	39½	39½	M'r 21
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	1	12	12	12	
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb27
23½	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	7	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
12⅝	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	8	10¼	10	10	— ¼
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	7	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	3	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r 24
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	30½	30½	30½	
18½	16¼	Burling Mills (1)	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	M'r 25
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 27
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5½	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	9	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
21⅝	20	But Bro pf (1½)	4	20½	20½	20½	
4⅜	3⅛	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	M'r 27
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	3	10	10	10	— ¼
		C					
21	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	7	21¼	21	21	
53	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 26
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	16	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.60g)	3	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
12⅜	11⅝	Canada Dry(.60)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
4⅛	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon M (½g)	2	38	37⅜	37⅞	M'r 22
3¼	2½	Capital Adm A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 27
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	48	48	48	M'r 26
50¼	42⅞	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	43	42½	42½	— ½
28⅜	22	Celanese (½g)	4	22⅜	22⅜	22½	
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	
22¾	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	13	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅞	Cent Foundry	2	2	2	2	
2⅝	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	3	2½	2½	2½	M'r 27
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	3	6	6	6	M'r 26
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb26
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	6	31	30¼	30¼	— ½
5⅜	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	M'r 27
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¼g)	3	18½	18½	18½	— ½
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(¼g)	1	19	19	19	M'r 20
18	12½	Checker Cab	1	14½	14½	14½	M'r 27
44⅛	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	6	39¾	39½	39½	
102½	98½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98½	98½	98½	M'r 20
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 27
1	⅝	Chi & E Ill	15	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
2	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	53	2½	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅜
1¼	⅞	Chi Great West	10	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
5½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	44	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'r 27
15½	9½	Chi Pneu T (1g)	8	13¼	13	13	— ¼
44½	37⅜	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	M'r 27
52½	49¼	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'r 25
⅞	⅞	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 26
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	M'r 15
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	M'r 20
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (⅛e)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	M'r 27
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	2	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ¼
72⅛	63¼	Chrysler (1½g)	76	64¾	62¼	62⅜	—1⅞
10¾	9¼	City I & F (.30g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
3	2½	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	35	35	35	M'r 26
33¾	27⅜	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	28	28	28	
35	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	16	34¾	33¾	33¾	—1½
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	5	31½	31¼	31¼	— ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (3¾g)	2	96½	95¼	95¼	—1⅞
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	M'r 22
13	11⅛	Colgate-P (1½a)	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
102½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	6	102½	102½	102½	M'r 27
30¼	24¼	Collins & A 2¼g	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	M'r 26
20	15	Col Fuel & I ½g	4	17	17	17	+ ½
21¾	18½	Colum Br A .45g	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	M'r 24
21	17⅞	Colum Br B .45g	2	18	18	18	+ ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Col G&E (.10g)	21	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
82½	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	80	80	80	
6⅞	4¾	Colum Pict	4	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅞	22½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	23	23	23	M'r 26
80⅛	74½	Col Carb (1g)	3	76⅞	75½	75½	+ ½
31	28⅛	Comi Credit (3)	4	28½	28½	28½	
104	100¼	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	101	100½	100½	M'r 26
37⅞	34	Comi Inv Tr (4)	2	34¼	34⅛	34¼	
110	105	ComTev pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	
11⅜	8⅜	Comi Solv (⅛e)	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	42	⅛	⅛	⅛	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	59⅞	59	59	— ¾
30⅛	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	32	28⅝	28⅜	28½	
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 14
18½	16⅜	Congoleum (1)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
29⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	8	28⅜	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅝
15⅞	11¾	Cons Cig (1¾e)	7	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
7½	5⅞	Cons Cop (¼g)	5	7	6¾	6¾	
23⅜	20¾	Cons Edison (2)	38	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
107⅜	104½	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	104½	104	104½	
¾	½	Con Film Ind	7	¾	⅝	¾	M'r 27
8	7⅜	Cons F pf (¼k)	2	7½	7½	7½	— ½
3⅛	2½	Cons Laundries	6	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
6	5⅜	Cons Oil (½)	42	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	4	3½	3½	3½	
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	18	18	M'r 20
106⅜	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	M'r 26
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	3	14	13¾	14	M'r 27
11¼	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	54	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	
1	⅜	Cont Bak (B)	16	1	1	1	+ ⅛
95	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	10	96	94	96	+1
40½	36	Cont Can (½g)	4	37¼	36½	37¼	M'r 27
8¼	6⅜	Cont Diam F (1)	7	8⅜	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
39⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅜
41⅜	27	Cont Motors	19	31⅜	30⅜	31⅛	
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	15	18½	18	18	— ¼
23½	17¼	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	17½	17½	17½	M'r 25
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	4	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	M'r 27
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	9	47¼	46¼	46¾	— ¾
47⅜	37⅜	Coty Inc (⅛e)	12	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	M'r 27
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 20
19⅞	15	Crane Co (.80e)	14	15⅜	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'r 27
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
27⅜

Commerce and Finance

Fewer Airplane Shipments Contribute to February Export Drop

Business and Industry

FTC Assailed On Wool Goods Labeling Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—By an interpretation of the wool products labeling act, the Federal Trade Commission, it is charged, is attempting to gain jurisdiction over the retail trade of the country. The accusation was made at a meeting here of all branches of the textile-apparel trades called by the National Retail Dry Goods Association to discuss problems arising from the law, which becomes effective July 14.

Irving C. Fox, counsel to the association, declared that the commission, in one of its rules, says that retailers engaged in interstate commerce will be permitted to use their own labels provided they retain the information given by the manufacturer. This condition would open the merchandise to inspection by the F. T. C., he explained.

Mr. Fox contended that this was a misrepresentation of the law, and said that it would have to be fought "even as far as the Supreme Court." He said that every effort will be made to get the commission to change this interpretation.

The major portion of the meeting was given over to consideration of what retailers would do with unlabeled merchandise in stock when the July 14 deadline is reached. The conseusus was that retailers should make a sincere attempt to get their stocks classified, to prove their good intention, and then depend on the F. T. C. to be reasonable in its first demands.

Lew Hahn, general manager of the N. R. D. G. A., asserted that there "will be millions of dollars" of merchandise without labels on July 14, and added that the retailers can hardly be expected to take a loss on it. The commission will be asked to be reasonable, he declared, and if it is not, "retailers should go ahead and sell their goods and let the F. T. C. prosecute everybody in the country."

Ephraim Freedman, head of the bureau of standards of R. H. Macy & Co., offered a motion to memorialize Congress to exempt from inspection all goods stocked prior to enforcement of the measure. The motion was defeated, chiefly on the ground that such action would date the goods and would also open the law to further restrictions.

Corporate Earning Power Not Uniform In '40, Study Shows

Lack of uniformity in the 1940 earning power of individual industries was evidenced in a study made by Poor's Investment Advisory Service. Although annual reports will appear in increasing volume during the next several weeks, enough of them have already been published to permit definite conclusions, the report stated.

Individual industries according to the survey showed gains in 1940 of more than 100 per cent over 1939, while others lost ground. Even within these individual industries, gains or losses, as the case may be, were not uniform.

The accompanying tabulation reveals that the aircraft, farm equipment, railroad, steel, rail equipment, machine tool, and paper industries were the principal beneficiaries of 1940's war-inspired business boom. During the past year, the merchandising, textile, shoe, chemical and rubber industries actually operated on a less profitable basis than in 1939.

Industries Reporting	Aggr. 1940 Net	Aggr. 1939 Net	P C Change
Aircraft	$24,733,279	$11,489,977	+115.26
Farm Equip	45,715,866	22,001,538	+107.78
Railroads	175,142,798	88,302,047	+ 98.3
Steel & Iron	261,067,661	132,305,808	+ 97.32
Rail equip	18,485,650	9,386,340	+ 96.94
Machine tools	19,340,537	11,780,129	+ 64.18
Paper, pulp	11,316,434	7,530,366	+ 50.28
Elec'cal prods	29,847,764	22,228,008	+ 34.28
Auto equip	32,513,504	27,973,365	+ 16.23
Packing	30,809,841	27,436,543	+ 12.3
Oil	42,807,981	38,935,914	+ 9.94
Min'g. metals*	26,787,011	24,530,621	+ 9.20
Auto	241,366,656	224,675,459	+ 7.42
Buildg mat'ls†	29,669,504	28,324,618	— 4.75
Drugs, sundr's	14,103,226	13,763,935	+ 2.46
Tobacco	61,302,768	60,273,135	+ 1.71
Utilities	268,214,841	265,904,174	+ 0.9
Rubber	29,922,631	39,121,419	— 0.7
Chemicals	104,420,020	108,425,059	— 3.69
Shoe	12,671,235	13,375,455	— 5.26
Textiles**	17,745,704	18,734,863	— 5.28
Merchandis's*	59,013,962	63,318,106	— 6.8
Food co's	70,874,575	76,054,058	— 6.81
Coal co's	1,310,960	a1,410,461	

a Aggregate net loss.
* Late reporting units expected to result in improved comparison.
**Had generally poor first half.
†Several major units yet to report; may lift percentage gain considerably.
+ Increase.
— Decrease.

Basic Dolomite Name Changed

CLEVELAND (AP)—To reflect the widened scope of the company's activities, stockholders approved Basic Refractories, Inc., as the new name for Basic Dolomite, Inc. The company has integrated new facilities, including important magnesite and brucite mines in the West.

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N. Y. Exchange Seeks 'Two-Fisted' Leader

By the Associated Press

New York

Help wanted in Wall Street:

A two-fisted, seasoned administrator to run the New York Stock Exchange; one who knows his way about in Washington and in business preferred; big salary to the right man.

Brokers participating in the search for a new president said it was converging into a hunt for a hard-boiled executive with an enlightened view of public responsibility.

A five-man committee was looking over the field for a candidate but was not expected to make a choice until late April or May.

William McChesney Martin, Jr., who became the first paid president three years ago at the age of 31, plans to resign in May to answer a call to military training.

Morgans, du Ponts At Odds Over Road Reorganization Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—Two of the nation's most powerful financial entities, the Morgans and the du Ponts, are at odds over the proposed reorganization of the Florida East Coast Railway.

A committee of holders of the road's first and refunding 5 per cent series A bonds, headed by A. M. Anderson, a partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., recently proposed a plan of reorganization.

The estate of Alfred I. du Pont countered with another plan which, boiled down, amounted to an offer of $4,000,000 for majority control of the railroad.

Mr. Anderson, on behalf of the bondholders' Committee, retaliated with a statement in which he declared:

"The plan of capitalization proposed by the du Pont estate is rigid and unworkable and, therefore, not feasible."

In presenting reasons for this conclusion, Mr. Anderson said: "The du Pont plan would force the new company to rely on the possibility of selling stock or some form of security junior to the new income bonds, in which respect it is at variance with every reorganization plan approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission in recent years."

Among the angles of the case interesting to Wall Street was the fact that Morgan and du Pont interests interlock in many financial ventures.

Engineering Awards 181 P. C. Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards this week totaled $126,284,000, a gain of 41 per cent over the previous week and 181 per cent above the corresponding week a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

Private aards, which included a $30,000,000 contract for an airplane engine plant to be built at Melrose Park, Ill., for Buick motor division of General Motors, were nearly three times as large as the previous week and three and one half times as great as a year ago.

Public contracts were only 6 per cent higher than a week ago but exceeded the same week last year by 150 per cent.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest Wk	Prev. Wk.	Yr. Ago
Private	$ 48,693,000	$16,618,000	$14,005,000
State and Municipal	21,370,000	23,639,000	25,911,000
Federal	56,221,000	49,301,000	5,102,000
Total	$126,284,000	$89,588,000	$45,018,000

Ohio Power Co. $15,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP) — A group headed by Dillon, Read & Co. are offering $15,000,000 Ohio Power Co. 3 per cent first mortgage bonds at 102¼ and 202,403 shares of 4½ per cent preferred stock at $108 a share, the latter subject in part to prior subscription by present holders of the 6 per cent preferred.

Proceeds will be used to retire certain outstanding securities and for other corporate purposes.

Commonwealth & South. February Net Up Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consolidated gross revenues of The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation and its operating units for the month of February, 1941, amounted to $14,199,273 as compared with $12,932,009 for February, 1940. After deducting operating expenses, taxes, interest and other fixed charges and provision for depreciation and amortization net income was $1,706,284 as compared with $1,541,873 in February, 1940.

For the 12 months ended February 28, 1941. consolidated net income was $13,597,797 as compared with $13,658,605.

The consolidated net income includes the entire net income of the consolidated subsidary companies applicable to the common stock of such companies owned by this Corporation, all of which was not distributed in dividends. Net income of the Corporation alone for the 12 months ended February 28, 1941, amounted to $7,237,347 or $4.82 per share on its outstanding $6 preferred stock.

United Aircraft Tax Credit

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Changes in tax laws recently made by Congress to provide relief for so-called "growth" companies resulted in a credit of more than $2,000,000 for United Aircraft Corp., stockholders were told at the annual meeting.

North China's Import Excess Is Becoming More Onerous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANKOW, China—For the third year in succession, and likewise the third year of Japanese "occupation," North China has had an unfavorable trade balance. Her import excess has increased each year until that for 1940 was greater than the total trade of 1939. Last year the imports of North China were three times as great in value as the exports of the region.

As against imports valued at 985,000,000 local dollars, North China's exports for 1940 amounted to only 327,000,000. In terms of local currency both imports and exports in 1940 were much greater than those for the previous year—imports increasing from 575,000,000 to 985,000,000 local dollars, and exports from 200,000,000 to 327,000,000 local dollars.

Prices Increase

However, although there were great increases in the local value of the trade, there were no increases to be found in its volume. The prices of imported commodities have risen tremendously in terms of the local North China dollar so that the importation of equal quantities of goods requires the expenditure of greater sums of money. This is in large part the result of the monetary inflation current in North China—the 1939 North China dollar was worth about 44 cents, whereas that for last year averaged less than 25 cents when compared with the pre-war Chinese dollar.

As would be expected, almost half of the imports into North China during the past year have come from Japan. The products entering into this trade have been quite varied, the most important, however, being flour. Other important items shipped from Japan to North China include machinery, lumber and printed materials.

The major import of North China during the past two years has been flour and other grains. Inasmuch as North China is primarily an agricultural region this fact is definite indication of an ailing economy. Since last year's harvests in North China, in contrast to those of 1939, showed considerable improvement, it would appear that the Japanese have been unable to obtain the crops grown in the hinterland. Heavy flour imports, principally from Australia, have been required to feed the inhabitants of the Japanese-controlled zones in North China.

Contrary to common belief, Japan is not the major purchaser of North China's export commodities. Almost half of North China's exports, by value, were shipped to the United States during 1940. On the other hand, it is possible, in fact probable, that not all of Japan's imports from North China have been recorded in the trade statistics of North China. This is apparent when a comparison of figures presented by the Chinese and Japanese customs administrations are compared.

Trade Curtailed

The major North China exports continue as in the past to consist of animal products and of hides and furs. The extent of this trade, however, has been greatly curtailed since the "occupation" because of the cutting off of China's Northwest, and because of the increased cost of raising animals in the hinterland. In addition, continuous warfare has exacted its toll of animals.

This picture of currents of North China's trade, brief though it be, reveals the pass to which the area has come since the Japanese swarmed over the Great Wall to occupy its cities and railways. As against small export excesses achieved in the pre-war years, 1936 and 1937, the following three years have brought steadily increasing import excesses.

With little indication of noteworthy increases in the productivity of North China in the immediate future, there is little hope of any improvement to come. The prospect, in view of restrictions being placed upon existing trade, is one of slow strangulation.

U. S. Needed John Hoerner, He Forgets His 75 Years and Pension, Goes to Work

NEW YORK (AP)—Maybe John Hoerner, 75, is entitled to the designation "oldest draftee" in the Nation's defense program.

The General Electric Co., 60 per cent of whose business is connected with the armament program, needed more machine tools at Erie, Pa., to turn out turbines and gun mounts.

The Niles Tool Co. of Niles, Ohio, itself swamped with defense orders, could promise nothing before October.

Somebody figured out that General Electric's Erie gun mount plant could make parts for some of the lathes and borers needed if an experienced machine tool man could be found to supervise the work.

The Niles people thought of Mr. Hoerner, comfortably in retirement on pension from the General Machine Co.

Mr. Hoerner is in charge at Erie. The machine tools will be ready in June; net gain, more than three months.

Panama to Make Payment On Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Republic of Panama's plan for readjustment of its external debt having been declared effective, an underwriting group headed by Glore, Forgan & Co. and Hornblower & Weeks is offering $4,000,000 of the Republic's 26-year 3½ per cent external secured refunding bonds, series B due March 15, 1967, at a price of 103 per cent and accrued interest.

Of the proceeds from the sale of the bonds, $3,501,150 will be applied to the retirement and redemption of the Republic's 30-year 5½ per cent external secured sinking fund bonds, dated June 1, 1923, at 102. The balance will be used for payment of expenses in connection with the plan for the readjustment of the external debt of the Republic.

Swift & Co. Plans $25,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Swift & Company, Chicago, advised the Securities Commission that it intended to sell $25,000,000 of debentures and use the proceeds toward the redemption on May 15 of a like amount of 3¾ per cent first mortgage sinking fund bonds, due May 15, 1950, at 102 per cent and accrued interest.

The new issues will be $12,500,000 of 2¾ per cent 20-year debentures, due May 1, 1961, and $12,500,000 of serial debenutres, due from May 1, 1942, to May 1, 1951.

Salomon Bros. & Hutzler of New York was listed as the principal underwriter.

Lamborn & Co. Issues New Edition of Sugar Booklet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The eighth edition of Lamborn's Vest Pocket Sugar Data, containing concise but complete data on Contracts No. 3 and 4 traded on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange is being distributed by Lamborn & Company, sugar brokers.

This edition provides a ready reference for the trader as to the various provision of both contracts.

A raw sugar decimal table showing the result in dollars and cents for fluctuations of from 1 to 209 points on one trading lot of 50 long tons is also contained in this reference booklet.

Boeing Airplane Reports 35c Share Net for 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Boeing Airplane Co. reported consolidated net profit for 1940, excluding results of Canadian subsidiary, of $374,655, or 35 cents a share, compared with net loss of $3,284,073 in 1939.

P. G. Johnson, President, reported unfilled orders at the end of the year totaled $196,522,446, compared with $22,129,625 at the end of 1939. He said deliveries last year amounted to $19,390,718, greater than the total of the previous three years.

Daily Crude Oil Output Higher

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily Crude oil production in the United States increased 8,675 barrels to 3,685,380 for the week ended March 22, the oil and gas journal said.

Kansas increased 9,550 to 216,000; Eastern fields, 1,480 to 117,200; Illinois, 445 to 325,625; Louisiana, 6,500 to 304,570; Oklahoma, 3,475 to 402,150, and Texas, 6,615 to 1,366,775.

California declined 16,000 to 610,250; Michigan 1,780 to 37,945; Rocky Mountain area, 1,920 to 100,380, and East Texas, 200 to 374,375.

Bank Clearings Far Ahead of '40 Total

NEW YORK, (AP)—Bank clearings for the week ended march 26 fell short of the record volume of the previous week but showed the largest year-to-year increase for almost a decade, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Total transactions for 23 leading cities were $6,392,781,000, or 38.3 per cent ahead of the $4,621,658,000 of the corresponding period last year. The week's turnover fell $794,725,000 from the total for the week preceeding.

Ohio Oil Reports Sharp Rise in 1940 Earnings

NEW YORK (AP)—Ohio Oil Co. and subsidiaries reported 1940 net profit of $8,733,164 after provision for federal income taxes and deductions of a non-recurring charge of $453,591 and $465,000 call premium on funded debt. This equaled, after dividend requirements on 6 per cent preferred stock, $1.02 a common share and compared with $1,492,086, or $4.21 each on preferred shares in 1939.

In 1940 the company charged to earnings rentals of $627,533 applicable to leases on unoperated properties. Previously it was the practice to capitalize such rentals.

Exchange Seat at New Low

NEW YORK (AP)—The long decline in the quoted low on New York Exchange memberships brought a new 43-year low on arrangements for the transfer of a seat at $25,000, a drop of $1,000 from the previous sale. Highest price recorded since the start of the year was $35,000 early in January.

Promoted by Douglas

Above: Carl A. Cover
Below: George A. Strompl

Douglas Aircraft Promotes, Reassigns Several Executives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—Douglas Aircraft Co. announce important promotions and reassignments of executive duties in connection with the accelerated national defense program.

Creation of new posts and changes in management organization were made necessary by the continuous increases in production activities and by the rapid expansion of Douglas plants and subcontracts in the pending national defense emergency, President Donald W. Douglas said in making the announcement. At the same time Major Carl A. Cover, Executive Vice-President, announced a list of promotions to posts made vacant by advancements of several top ranking executives.

Under the new arrangements and promotions, the following changes become effective at once:

Carl A. Cover, formerly Vice-President and General Manager, becomes Executive Vice-President and the top ranking official of the company directly under President Douglas.

George A. Strompl, for years factory manager at Santa Monica and who shaped and directed organization of the Long Beach plant, becomes Director of Inspection Standards in all plants and for all products. This post will give Mr. Strompl wide powers and responsibilities in production of airplanes and subassemblies in Santa Monica, El Segundo and Long Beach, Calif., Tulsa, Okla., and in the Detroit area, where more than $100,000,000 worth of contracts have been placed by the Douglas company.

H. D. Houghton assumes the post at Long Beach made vacant by Mr. Strompl's promotion; George R. Tulloch becomes Assistant Manager, and H. E. McCann is named Superintendent of the Long Beach plant.

G. A. Huggins becomes Director of Tooling for the company and will be charged with the duty of co-ordinating all tooling problems in all Douglas plants.

Excess Reserves Continue Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The banks' lendable excess reserves dropped $100,000,000 last week to a total of $6,010,000,000—the lowest total in many months.

The decline was ascribed by the Federal Reserve Board to a combination of technical factors and followed a larger decline the previous week due to income tax payments.

ARLINGTON MILLS

Dividend No. 147

A dividend of one dollar per share has been declared, payable on Tuesday, April 15, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 29, 1941, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

Albert H. Chamberlain, Treasurer
March 27, 1941

BANK WHERE BANKING IS PLEASANT
PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 MILK ST., BOSTON
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

U. S. Exports In February Show Decline

WASHINGTON (AP) — Military and other merchandise exports slumped in February, but the Commerce Department atributed it to shortness of the month.

February exports totaled $303,413,000, compared with $325,413,000 in January and $347,106,000 in February, 1940. Among items shipped in smaller quantity than in January were airplanes, machine tools, heavy iron and steel. No geographical analysis of these shipments was available, but officials said shipments to the British Empire undoubtedly were affected since the Empire now is buying about two-thirds of all the goods this country exports.

Airplane Shipments Off

One reason for the decline was a slump in airplane deliveries from 467 in January to 344 in February. Shipments of extra airplane engines, however, gained from 514 in January to 668 in February.

Agricultural exports, although still abnormally low, comprised one of the few classifications to show a February gain. Gains were recorded for canned milk, milled rice, canned fish and wheat flour, particularly, and cotton shipments were slightly higher. Tobacco and corn exports continued to fall.

Imports increased by a small amount. February imports amounted to $233,702,000, compared with $228,671,000 in January and $200,068,000 in February, 1940.

Totals were held up by large purchases of coffee, sugar, tea, cheese.

The excess of exports over imports, amounting to $69,711,000 in February, was much smaller than in recent months. For the first two months of 1941, $166,394,000 excess of exports over imports compared with $275,128,000 in the similar period last year. The two-month export total this year was $628,768,000 and the import total $462,374,000. In 1940, the two-month exports were $717,188,000 and imports $442,060,000.

French, Italian Buying Ends

Comparisons with last year, however, were thrown off by the fact that in the early part of last year France, Italy and many other countries were buying here, but no longer are in the American market.

Comparisons of February foreign trade in principal agricultural commodities included (given in order of figures for February, 1940, January, 1941, February, 1941, first two months of 1940, and first two months of 1941):

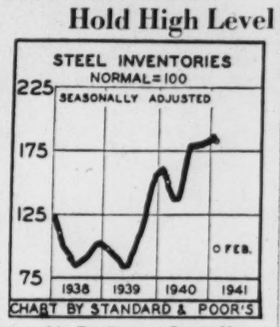
Exports of unmanufactured cotton (pounds): 424,746,000; 30,080,000; 36,705,000; 987,061,000; 66,786,000.

Imports of unmanufactured cotton (pounds): 20,562,000; 13,325,000; 24,055,000; 26,744,000; 37,380,000.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco (pounds): 18,408,000; 14,844,000; 14,930,000; 55,096,000; 29,773,000.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco (pounds): 5,285,000; 6,268,000; 4,898,000; 11,458,000; 11,165,000.

Steel Inventories Hold High Level



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

While steel inventories rose less than seasonally in February, they appear to be as high as warranted by the level of demand, and no serious shortage is probable.

Investment Firm Sees Reversal Of Bull Bond Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The investment management department of Calvin Bullock declares that there are valid reasons for believing that the nine-year bull market in high grade bonds is now passing its crest and that the year 1941 will mark the beginning of a reversal of the major trend in interest rates.

Calling attention to the fact that the advance in bond prices recently has been at a slower pace than the rise in excess reserves, the firm points out that this reflects "the progressively greater reluctance of financial institutions to assume the risks of bond purchases at abnormal levels and their willingness to forego income in order to avoid these risks."

Indicating that the recent Federal Reserve Board recommendations designed to forestall inflationary trends may be disregarded because of expediency arising from new money needs of the Treasury, the article states that, regardless of whether these measures are adopted, a significant change in the demand-supply factors of the money market is now taking place. A "probable" contraction in excess reserves seem likely.

"On the other hand, a marked expansion in the demand for credit and capital is certain in view of the enormous requirements of our defense program and the prospective financing of our contribution to Great Britain's war effort. Indeed, our spending for these purposes will be limited only by our capacity to produce.

"While the high grade bond market might rally from breaks precipitated by disquieting developments abroad or our entry into the war," concludes the article, "the present changing statistical background suggests that these rallies would be less than those previously witnessed and that they would be merely interruptions of a long term declining trend. The probability of ultimate inflationary manifestations growing out of present conditions and the possibility of redistribution of the world's gold at some future date lend emphasis to this conclusion."

Morgan Firm Denied Fees By the SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission ruled that Morgan Stanley & Company, Inc., New York investment bankers, cannot collect $100,562 in fees in connection with the sale of $25,000,000 of bonds of the Dayton Power & Light Company in February, 1940.

The commission asserted there was a possible absence of "arm's length bargaining" between Morgan Stanley and Dayton Power & Light.

Key Case

It was the first order of its kind issued by the SEC and it decided what has been regarded as a key case in one phase of utility financing.

The 38-page opinion, concluding nearly 14 months of hearings, arguments and consideration, raised the possibility of a number of subsequent developments.

It indicated a similar finding by the commission in the Consumers Power Company case in which the fees of both Morgan Stanley and Bonbright & Company, aggregating around $200,000, were impounded. Informed sources also believed the commission might limit the participation of Drexel & Company, Philadelphia branch of J. P. Morgan & Company, in the pending offering of 701,000 shares of common stock of Connecticut Light & Power Company, to less than 5 per cent. A registration statement covering the proposed sale, just filed, listed Drexel & Company as the principal underwriter.

Decision on Bidding

The opinion appeared to indicate also how the commission would act on a recommendation that it require competitive bidding for all utility issues of more than $1,000,000. The decision on this recommendation is expected in a few days.

The case just decided was based upon a contention that Morgan Stanley stood in such relation to Dayton Power that the utility was likely to have been deprived of a free choice of bankers when it undertook its refinancing program in 1939.

The case revolves around the part played by J. P. Morgan and Company in the organization of the United Corporation, which is a parent of Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation, which in turn is the parent of Dayton Power.

Liverpool Cotton Market May Close

LIVERPOOL (AP)—The Liverpool cotton futures market is expected to close down at noon March 31, being unable to function longer because the government has taken over all stocks of cotton.

W. S. Hannay, President of the Liverpool Cotton Association, said a meeting of the association's membership had been called for 10:45 o'clock on the morning of March 31 to consider a resolution to close the market at noon on that day. Members are expected to approve the closing resolution.

Straight as an arrow, The Sun goes home to worthwhile buying families throughout New York City and suburbs. Surveys show Sun readers predominate wherever families with above-average purchasing power live. To make sales go up and stay up, concentrate your New York advertising in The Sun.

The Sun
NEW YORK
STRONG IN THE RIGHT PLACES

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Record Farm Fund Asked By Senate Group

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Demanding that farmers share with industry and labor in the prosperity promised by defense funds, a powerful group of Senators united today behind the largest annual agricultural appropriation in history.

They asked a Senate, lately accustomed to voting billions for defense, to pass an annual farm bill of more than $1,340,000,000 cash, plus $275,000,000 in loans.

Calls It Common Justice

The record-breaking farm fund was approved unanimously late yesterday by a Senate Appropriations subcommittee and Senator Russell (D-Ga.) predicted that the full appropriations committee would give speedy approval today, sending it on to the Senate for action Monday.

Senator Russell, who presided at the subcommittee hearings, summarized the opinions of the measure's supporters when he said that the "defense program has not brought any help to the farm areas. This bill is only common justice for the farmers. Their income is declining while that of others is climbing."

Bulk of the big bill—$950,000,000—would go to farmers in the form of benefit payments for complying with the Administration's agricultural programs.

Although the annual farm bill usually provides funds for the new fiscal year beginning July 1, the Senate group voted to use $150,000,000 of the additional funds for "parity payments" on crops planted and harvested this year.

$862,000,000 Provided

Last year Congress voted $212,000,000 for these payments intended to raise farm purchasing powers for cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco and rice growers complying with the present farm program. These are in addition to $500,000,000 of soil conservation payments provided annually in recent years.

Thus if the present bill is unchanged, farmers would get benefit payments of $862,000,000 this year and $800,000,000 next year.

The House had authorized $212,000,000 for parity contracts next year, but voted only $50,000,000 cash with contractual authority to pay the balance of $162,000,000.

Next largest increase by the Senate group was addition of $35,000,000 to the $100,000,000 cash voted by the House for removing farm surpluses, chiefly through the "stamp plan" distributions of groceries to needy families.

Senators also boosted funds for the Farm Security Administration, which administers rural relief and farm tenancy programs, by $7,000,000 cash and $25,000,000 in loaning authority.

White Motor Dividend

March 26 (AP)—White Motor Co. has voted a dividend of 25 cents on common share, first since December, 1932. The dividend is payable April 17 to holders of record April 10.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 2½ 53-49	106.24	106.24	106.24
4 2⅞s 60-55	110.2	110	110.2

New York City Bonds

43 3s 80	101⅜	101¼	101¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
31 Allehgany cv 5s 44	95½	95¼	95½
12 Allehany cv 5s 49	83	82½	82½
15 Allegheny 5s 50 st	62¼	61½	61½
6 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107	106⅞	106⅞
5 Am&For P 5s 2030	57¾	57⅜	57⅜
4 Am T&T 3½s 43	102¼	102⅛	102¼
3 Am T&T 3½s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
15 Am T&T 3½s 61	107¾	107⅜	107½
5 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
8 Arm Del 4s 55	105½	105⅜	105⅜
7 AT&SF 4s 95	109¾	109½	109½
7 AT&SF 4s 95 st	91	91	91
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99	99	99
7 AT&SF 4½s 48	104⅝	104⅜	104½
2 AT&SF 4½s C-A62	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	101	101	101
7 A C Line 1st 4s 52	78⅝	78½	78½
20 A C Line cit 4s 52	74⅝	83¾	84⅜
53 A C Line 4½s 64	66⅞	66½	66½
9 A C Line 5s 45	85¾	85	85
3 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	34½	34½	34½
2 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	31½	31½	31½
1 Ati Vu&WI 5s 59	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Austin&NW 5s 41	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	70¾	70¾	70¾
36 B&O 95 st A	46¾	46¼	46½
46 B&O 95 st C	52¾	52	52
39 B&O 2000 stD	46½	46	46
29 B&O 96 st F	46½	46	46¼
244 B&O cv 60 st	26⅝	26¼	26⅜
37 B&O 4s 48	70	68⅞	69
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	58¼	58	58¼
5 B&O S W 50 st	47¾	47¼	47½
3 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	48	48	48
3 Bang&Aroo 5s 43	87¼	87⅛	87¼
1 Bell TPa 5s 48	111¼	111	111¼
5 Bell TPa 5s 60C	132	131¾	132
5 Benef Ind Loan 2¼s 50	98	97⅝	98
17 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105⅞	105⅝	105¾
3 Beth Stl 3½s 59	105	105	105
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	100⅝	100½	100½
1 Bost&Me 5s 67	77½	77½	77½
162 Bost&Me 4½s 70	29	28	28
18 Bost&Me 4s 60	73½	73¼	73½
18 Bost&L AirL 4s 55	15	14⅞	15
8 Bkly U Gas 5s 57	106⅛	106	106
10 Buf R&P 57 st	47¾	47¾	47¾
10 Bur C R&No 5s 34	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
23 Bur CR&No 5s 34	51¼	51¼	51¼
3 Bush Term 5s 55	43½	43½	43½
5 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	72¾	72¾	72¾
7 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107½	107½	107½
3 Can Sou 5s 62	88	87	88
1 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	98	98	98
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	98½	98½	98½
3 Can Pac 5s 54	79	79	79
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	83	83	83
13 Can Pac 4½s 60	74¾	74	74⅜
9 Can Pac 4s perp	62	61⅝	61¾
2 Carthage&Adir 4s 81	51½	51½	51½
2 Celanese 5s 55	98¼	97¾	97¾
77 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	3¾	3½	3¾
104 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	3¼	3½	3⅝
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	11	11	11
3 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	9½	9½	9½
3 Cen New Eng 4s 61	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
13 Cen Pac 5s 60	52½	52	52¼
39 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74¾	72½	72⅝
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	74¼	74¼	74¼
17 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	15½	15½	15½
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	87	87	87
4 C&O 3½s 96 D	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104	104	104
2 Chic&Alton 3s 49	14⅛	13¾	14
8 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	84½	84¼	84⅜
9 CB&Q 4½s 77	77½	77½	77½
27 CB&Q gen 4s 58	85½	84¾	85⅛
12 CB&Q 4s 1I 49	98	98	98
2 CB&Q 3½s 1II 49	94	94	94
18 CB&Q 4s 1I 89	24¾	24½	24¾
52 Ch Gt West Inc 4½s	34½	34	34
27 Ch Gt West 4s 88	68	67½	67½
13 Chi I&L 6s 66	10½	10¼	10¼
3 Chi I&L 5s 47	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
29 Chi I&L 5s 66	10¼	10	10
145 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	9¾	9⅜	9½
135 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2	2⅛
13 CM&SP 4½s 89C	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
10 CM&SP 4½s 89E	39¼	39½	39¾
17 CM&SP gen 4s 89	39½	39	39
8 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
11 Chi&NW 6½s 36	28½	28½	28½
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16½	15¾	15¾
1 Chi&NW rfg 4s 2037	24¼	23¾	24¼
10 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	23½	23½	23½
27 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2⅛	2	2⅛
29 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	26	15⅝	15⅝
11 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	16	15⅝	16
3 Chi & NW 4s 87	23	22⅝	23
3 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	23	23	23
21 Chi & NW 3½s 87	22½	22	22½
50 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	12	11½	11⅝
59 CRI & P 4½s 52 A ct	11	10¾	10¾
132 CRI & P 4s 60	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛
116 CRI & P 4s 88	19⅜	19	19
55 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	17	16	17
66 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	10⅞	10½	10⅝
74 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	10¾	10¼	10¼
4 CRI&NOGN 4s 51	50	50	50
9 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
100 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	99½	100	100
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	94	94	94
3 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	93	93	93
1 Childs Co 5s 43	29	29	29
2 Cin Un Term 3¼s 71	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Cin Un Term 3¾s 69	111	111	111
1 CCC&St L 4½s 77	58½	58½	58½
4 CC&StL CWM 4s 91	55	54¾	55
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	88	88	88
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	71	71	71
184 Col & So 4½s 80	17⅜	16½	17¼
8 Columbia G 5s 52	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
22 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
14 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¾	103⅜	103⅝
2 ComlMack Inc '69 ww	38¾	38¾	38¾
5 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	114¼	114	114
5 Con Edis 3¼s'46	104½	104½	104½
11 Con Edis 3½s'48	106	105½	105½
8 Con Edis 3½s'58	108½	108	108
5 Con Rys 4s'55 Jan	25	25	25
2 Con Rys 4s'56	24¾	24¾	24¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s'70	109½	109½	109½
5 Consum Pow 3½s'65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Dayton Pow 3s 70	104	104	104
81 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	51¼	50¾	51
5 D & R G 4½s 36	11	11	11
31 D & R G 4s 36	11½	11	11¼

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 D & R G West 5s 55	1½	1½	1½
43 D & R G 5s 55 Asd	1⅝	1½	1⅝
15 D & R G West 5s 78	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
4 D Moin FtD 4s 35ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
13 Det Ed 3s 70	103	102⅞	102⅞
6 Det Ed 4s 65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	20½	20½	20½
4 E TenV&G cn 5s 56	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
5 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	105	105	105
104 Erie rfg 5s 67	23½	23	23
73 Erie rfg 5s 75	23½	23	23¼
11 Erie 1st 4s 96	87½	86⅞	86⅞
36 Erie gen lien 4s 96	51¼	51	51
3 Erie cv 4s 53 A z	46	45¾	45¾
10 Erie cv 4s 53 B	46	45¼	45¼
2 Fed L & T 1st 6s 42	102½	102½	102½
1 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	104	104	104
104 Fla E Sst 5s '74	9½	9¼	9½
9 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 Gen Stl Sast 5½s '49	89⅞	89½	89⅞
2 Ga Car & Nor 6s '34	20	20	20
10 Goodrich 4¼s '56	106¼	106	106¼
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	106½	106½	106½
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	93½	93	93⅛
18 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	93	92¾	93
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102¾	102¼	102½
12 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	98¼	97⅞	97⅞
1 G Bay & W deb B	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3 Gulf M & N 5s '50	87	86	87
7 Gulf M & Oh 4s '75	70	69	69
10 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	44½	44	44½
10 Gul St Util 3½s '69	109	108¾	108¾
14 Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	85½	84½	85
4 Housatonic5s '37	64	63½	63½
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	29½	29½	29½
28 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	47	46¼	46¼
12 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13	12⅞	13
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
6 Ill Cen 3½s '52 reg	40	40	40
12 Ill Cen 4s '52	44¾	44¼	44¼
7 Ill Cen 4s '53	43¾	43	43⅜
409 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	44¾	44½	44¾
43 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	44¾	44¼	44⅜
18 Ill Cen 5s '55	51½	51½	51½
5 Ill Cen W Line 4s '51	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
73 IC&SLN&O 5s '63A	46¼	46	46¼
48 IC&SL&NO 4½s '63	75½	75½	75½
1 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	75½	75½	75½
10 Indpls & Lou 4s '56	20½	19½	20½
5 Inland Stl 3s '61	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	97¾	97¾	97¾
37 Int Grt No 5s '52 B	14⅜	14½	14⅜
30 Int Grt Nor 5s '56 B	14¼	14	14¼
10 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	14½	14½	14½
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	45¾	45¾	45¾
21 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	85¼	84½	85
12 Int Paper 6s '55	104	104	104
2 Int Paper 5s '47	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
81 Int T&T 4½s '52	45¾	45	45
43 Int T&T 5s '55	47¼	47	47
3 James F&Clea 4s '59	53¾	53¾	53¾
63 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	43¼	43	43⅛
4 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	42	42	42
3 K C South 5s 50	72¾	72¾	72¾
2 K C South 3s 50	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 K C Term 4s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Kentucky Cen 4s 87	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Kresge Found 3s 50	103	103	103
2 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	57	57	57
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	62	62	62
15 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	61½	61½	61½
5 Lac Gas 5s 42	95	94¼	95
4 L E & West 2d 5s 41	98	98	98
6 Leh & N Y 4s 45	40	39⅞	40
6 Leh C&N 4½s 54 A	69	69	69
8 Leh Val N Y 4½s 50	47	46½	46½
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st reg	25	25	25
28 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	31⅛	31	31
28 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	28	27⅞	27⅞
99 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	26½	26	26¼
1 Leh Val Tr Rct 5s 51	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
5 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105	104¾	104¾
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	120½	120½	120½
3 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	97½	97	97½
8 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97½	97¼	97¼
2 Lorillard Co 7s 44	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
4 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	86	86	86
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Lou & N 4½s 2003	100	99⅞	100
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	89½	89	89
2 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	110	110	110
2 McCory Strs 3¼s 55	105½	105½	105½
42 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105½	105	105
3 Met Ed 4½s 68	112	112	112
18 McKess & Rob 5½s 50	109¾	109½	109¾
1 Midland RR NJ 5s 40	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Mil & Nor cn 4½s 39	36½	36½	36½
3 Mil Sparta & NW 4s 47	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
11 M & StL rfg 5s 62	1⅞	2	2
3 MSP & SS Marie 5s 38	12½	12½	12½
48 MSP & SSM cn 4s	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Mo-Ill 5s 59	81¾	81¾	81¾
212 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	29⅝	29¼	29¼
133 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	10	9¾	10
65 M-K-T-41/2s 78	26	25½	25⅝
79 M-K-T-Okl 5s 90	37¾	37	37½
101 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	24¼	23	23⅛
86 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¼	1	1¼
12 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	24¼	24¼	24⅞
75 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	24¼	24¼	24½
73 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	25½	25¼	25¼
62 Mo Pac 5s 81	24¾	24¼	24¼
2 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	85¾	85¾	85¾
5 Mont Pow 3½s 66	105½	105	105
3 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38	38	38
19 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34½	34½	34½
7 Mor & Es 3½s 2000	40¾	40¼	40¾
1 Mount St T&T 3¼s 68	108	108	108
3 Nash Cha & St L 4s 78	69¼	69	69¼
13 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	102	102	102
4 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	67¾	67¾	67¾
22 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	42¾	42½	42⅝
7 No Tex&M 5s'54B	43	43	43
4 NO Tex&Mex 5s'56	39	39	39
10 No Tex&Mex 5s '56C	43	42¾	43
10 No Tex & M 4½s '56	49	39¾	40
2 NY&Green wdL5s'46	49½	49	49½
1 NYC&Harl 3½s 2000	103¾	103¾	103¾
35 NYC rfg 5s 2013	67¼	67	67⅜
42 NYC 4½s 2013 A	60½	59¾	59¾
2 NYC cn 4s '98	67	66½	66½
53 NYC 3¾s '46	95½	94¾	95¼
8 NYC cv 3¾s '52	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 NYC 4s '46	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
13 NY Chi&StL 6s '41	97½	97½	97½
13 NYChi&StL 5½s '74A	73¾	73¾	73¾
17 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	62½	62	62½
1 NY Chi&StL 4s '46	93	93	93
5 NY Dock Co 4s '51	61½	61½	61½
2 NY G El HAP 4s '49	115	115	115
2 NY Lack&W 4s '73A	52	52	52
120 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	28¼	27⅞	28
4 NYNH&H clt 6s'40	45	45	45
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	27¾	26⅞	27
7 NYNH&H 4s '56	26	26	26
10 NYNH&H 4s '56	26	25½	26
22 NYNH&H 4s '57	5	5	5
3 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 NY Sus&W 5s 37	105½	105½	105½
2 NYS&W 4½s'37	15	15	15
11 NY S&W gen 5s '40	15	15	15
12 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	38¾	38⅜	38⅝
1 NY S&W Term 5s '43	87	87	87
11 Norfolk&Sou 5½s '61	92¾	92¼	92¼
8 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	18	18	18
10 Norf Sou 5s 61A	18	17⅝	18
5 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	18	18	18
3 Nor Am Co 4s 59	105⅛	105	105

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
30 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67⅝	66¾	66¾
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	59½	59½	59½
34 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54	53½	53½
51 Nor Pac 4s 97	80	79½	80
18 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Noh Sta Pow 3¼s 64	110½	110½	110½
10 Ohio Ed 4s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Oklahoma G&E3¾s86	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Or Sh Line 5s 46	114½	114½	114½
2 Or-WashRR&N4s61	107	107	107
5 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	85	85	85
3 PacGas&El3½s86	109	109	109
9 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110¾	110½	110½
5 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112½	112¼	112¼
1 Pac Mo 2d 5s 38	85	85	85
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	87	87	87
1 Para Pict cv 3½s 47	93¼	95¼	95¼
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	43	43	43
8 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	108½	108½	108½
3 Pen RR cn 4½s 80	120½	120½	120½
9 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
3 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	95¾	95½	95½
4 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	102⅛	102¾	102¼
19 Pen RR 3¾s 70	95⅞	94½	95⅞
11 Pen RR 3½s 52	90¼	90¼	90¼
30 Pere Marq 5s 56	79	78½	79
24 Pere Marq 4½s 80	71⅞	70⅝	71⅞
4 PhilBal&W 4½s 77C	114	113¾	114
4 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	108½	108½	108½
14 Phila Co 5s 67	107⅛	106¾	107¼
3 Ph Read C&I cv6s 49	51	51⅛	51⅛
6 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	18	18	18
5 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	99½	99½	99½
16 PCC & St L 4½s 77	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Pitt & WVa 4½s '59B	54⅞	54¾	54⅞
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	54½	54½	54½
23 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	83½	82½	82½
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	95	95	95
7 Prov Sec 4s '57	3½	3½	3½
1 Pub Svc E & Gs 2037	218⅝	218⅝	218⅝
2 PubSvc No Ill 3½s '68	109	109	109
6 Readg 4½s '97 A	83¼	83	83
2 Readg 4½s '97 B	83	83	83
15 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	70	70	70
1 Rem Rand 4½s '56ww	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
11 Republic Steel 4½s '61	103½	103½	103½
7 Republic Steel 4½s '56	103½	103½	103½
58 RI Ark & La4½s '34	15	14⅝	15
2 Rio Grande Sn 4s '56	93	93	93
1 StLIM&S4s R&G '33	69½	69½	69½
1 StLIM&S 4s R&G '33ct	68	68	68
43 St L S F 5s '50 B	14	13¼	13¼
1 St L S F 5s '50	13	13	13
233 St L S F 4½s '78	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞
23 StLSF4½s '78ct st	13⅞	13½	13⅝
92 St L S F 4s '50A	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜
1 St L S F 4s '50A ct	12½	12¼	12¼
2 St L SW 5s '52	25¼	25	25¼
6 St L SW rfg 5s '90	14¾	14½	14¾
10 St L SW 1st 4s '89	75½	74½	75½
19 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	46	45	46
21 StP&SC Sh1st5s'41	8¼	8	8
15 SA&A Pass 4s '43	89	88	89
83 Seab A L cn 6s '45	67¼	61½	63⅜
6 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	6	4¾	4¾
54 Sea A L 4s '50 st	11½	11	11½
50 Sea A L 4s 59	4½	4½	4½
3 Sea AD rfg 4s59	3¾	3¾	3¾
36 Sea-AlFla. 6s 35Act	3⅜	3	3⅜
79 Sou Pac 4½s 68	49¼	49¼	49¼
43 Sou Pac 4½s 81	49¼	49¼	49¼
46 So Pac 4½s 69	49½	49¼	49¾
46 So Pac rfg 4s 55	65½	65¼	65¾
35 So Pac cit 4s 49	47½	47	47
120 So Pac 3¾s 46	60¾	60¼	60¾
67 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	51¼	51	51⅛
7 So Pac SPTer 4s50	82¾	82½	82½
4 South Ry 6½s 56	87¾	87½	87¾
31 South Ry gen 4s 56	82¼	82	82¼
37 South Ry cn 5s 94	93½	93	93½
25 South Ry gen 4s 56	62¾	62½	62¾
5 So Ry 4s St L 51	78¾	78¼	78¼
5 S W Bell Tel 5s 68	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
11 Spokane Int 5s 55	32	32	32
23 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	103⅛	103¼	103⅛
2 T RR A St L 4s 53	110	110	110
5 Tex Cor 5s 65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6 Tex Corp 3s 59	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	108	108	108
8 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	74½	74¼	74½
23 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	73¾	73¼	73¼
1 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	101	101	101
6 Third Ave aj 5s 60	20	19⅝	19¾
30 Third Ave 4s 80	98¾	98	98
5 Tol Peo&W 4½s 50	97	97	97
1 Tri Continent 5s 53	106	106	106
3 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	101¾	101¾	101¾
12 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111	110¾	110¾
3 Un Pac 3½s 80	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	97¾	97¾	97¾
18 Unit Drug 5s 53	87¼	86⅞	86⅞
23 Un Stokyds 4½s 51	96	94¾	96
5 U S Steel 1.80s 46	100½	100½	100½
2 U S Steel 1.80s 51	100½	100½	100½
9 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	103⅜	102¾	102¾
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	104	104	104
5 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	109¼	109¼

Northwest Holds a Jubilee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

Lynden is fifty years old. Not old as compared with Provincetown off whose shores the Mayflower anchored in 1620, but exactly as American, and almost as Yankee. Lynden took time out from spring plowing recently to celebrate its anniversary. All by itself, away up on the Canadian border, 3,000 miles from Plymouth Rock, it celebrated a typically American holiday.

Lynden is reached by driving north from Bellingham over the Guide Meridian Highway which runs exactly on the meridian which early surveyors used as a guide. It is off the highway, reached through the Nooksack Valley. In the Valley are barns of baronial splendor with gambrel roofs and long rows of dormitory-like windows. Then, usually red, barns, flocks of white Leghorn hens, rich green acres, the river, and a blue sky, give this Valley the appearance of a bright farm advertisement.

Pioneer Heroine

Farmers in the Valley are largely of Netherlands stock who came here originally because of the bulb industry. A pioneer mother, Phoebe Judson, is the heroine of the Valley and of Lynden. Stories of her brave pioneering years as the first white woman and her kindness to the Indians are community traditions.

So, the community's roster of citizens shows both a Dutch and Yankee influence. Names taken at random from participants in the celebration are those of Manner, Winstra, Michel, Hollebeek, Jorisson, Van Andel, LeCocq, Mayor Elmer Lund, Slade, Fisher, Taylor, Hartley, Kosher, Booman, Isom, Rockey, Marriott, Long, Siemons, Mendenhall.

Lynden itself is centered by the typical American Main Street lined with great shade trees and on Sunday filled with the Sabbath quiet of old New England. The City is important in the economic world as being one of the most co-operatively organized communities in America. Purchasing, production, marketing, consumer, and Grange co-operatives are found here. Farmers own their own telephone system and telephone to any part of the country without toll charge.

Varied Activities

The recent celebration included all those activities which make Lynden—Lynden. Pioneers took part; Indians were featured in a prominent part with songs, dances, and speech making; the neighbor Canada was given a place, and the dairying, poultry, bulb, and logging industries were present.

Store windows were filled with relics, including ancient Bibles from Holland, a 1690 Dutch prayer book, a coin box from Sweden, spinning wheel from Germany, and a saw that had crossed the plains, had worn out many handles, and still was going strong.

Hitching posts, watering troughs, and horses featured the old, high school bands and the American Legion took care of the new. Now Lynden has returned to spring harrowing. **Kate Archibald**

New Testament Gifts in Canada Exceed 136,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The British and Foreign Bible Society in Canada gave 136,000 copies of the New Testament to Canadian soldiers, sailors, and airmen up to December 31, 1940, according to the Society's statistics. Scriptures have also been supplied free of charge to Allied airmen and other members of the forces training in Canada and Newfoundland, while 15,000 copies have been given free to those in interment camps and prisons.

The New Testament is part of the equipment of all armed forces. Copies distributed by the society contain a message from the King and are especially made to fit into uniform pockets.

Demands have continued to come to the society for Scriptures to be sent to China, and from Manchukuo news has been received here that the circulation has been well maintained. Even in Japan, where government policy may cause changes in method and organization, there is no restriction in the circulation of the Scriptures. In India work is proceeding normally, and in most parts of Africa the war has made few changes as yet, though in North Africa it may be difficult for some time to receive supplies.

Big Japanese Convoy Seen Off Shanghai

ABOARD S. S. PRESIDENT JACKSON, March 28 (AP) — This trnas-Pacific liner, enroute to San Francisco, yesterday passed a concentration of at least fifty Japanese transports and light warships near Senhouse Island in the Parker group, about 90 miles southwest of Shanghai.

Passengers sighted at least 15 destroyers, two cruisers, and 33 transports. The transports evidently were lightly loaded and some were entering the harbor as the Jackson passed.

No Japanese concentrations had been noted heretofore in the Parker group, a series of barren islands enclosing well sheltered bays.

The Nazis Say . . .

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—NBC announced it heard the German Radio declare today "a revolt has taken place in Yugoslavia with Peter II assuming executive power, and the Army and Navy under the command of Premier Simovitch, who will head the Government."

The German Radio went on, however, to call "particular attention" to a statement "issued today by the official Yugoslav news agency, Avala, stating that this coup d'état is a purely internal affair and will have absolutely no bearing upon the foreign policy of the Yugoslav Government."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line, Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by many years' consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer profitable commission work showing "Style Dated" Dresses to friends. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 867-K, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

KEW GARDENS, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., Kew Devonshire Apartments, 118-80 Metropolitan Ave.—3-4 large rooms reasonable; elevator; all improvements.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th—Large one-room apartments, fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; $40; all transportation. En. 2-1883.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study, beautiful surroundings; good food; radiator every room, 3 baths; capacity 14; loving hospitality; $14; booklets. FulleRest, Wellsboro, Pa.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C.—New term starting; instructions for adults & children in ballroom dancing. TR 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY 29 Gainsboro St. Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

DRIVING INSTRUCTION

DYER'S AUTO SCHOOL DUAL CONTROLS 1065 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. Sta. 8500 82 Silsbee Street, Lynn 3-8141

FOLDING CHAIRS

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS Tables, Coat Racks. Sell, Rent. 660 Park Sq. Building, Boston HUB. 6767

FOOD PRODUCTS

English PORK PIES, SCONES SHORTBREAD. Eva Coupland 54 Westland Avenue, Boston, Suite 1, Ken. 7367

FOR SALE OR RENT

GRANBY, MASS.—Four-room summer cottage; on hard road. Write 11 Florida St., Springfield, Mass.

FURRIERS

FUR SPRING JACKETS—Excellent collection; low-priced; remodeling and repairing; Parisian craftsmanship; storage vaults with Revillon Freres minimum $2.50. ARMAND et SOEUR, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. CHickering 4-1424.

GARAGES

PARKING ELIOT STREET GARAGE Next to Plymouth Theater, Boston Complete Service

HOUSES FOR SALE

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—6-room house, perfect condition; oil burner; garage; G.e kitchen; first-floor lavatory, deck and sun porches; unusually convenient; restricted section; $7500. WIMPERIS, 429 Prospect Ave., Oakwood 4859.

HOUSES TO LET

WELLESLEY, MASS.—6 rooms, bath, den, garage; $65 a month; lease for a year. Call Wellesley 1346-J.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S Office available part time; apply mornings; phone WHITE, LO. 5-3664, 11 W. 42nd St., Suite 1959, N. Y. C.

PIANO TUNING

EXCELLENT concert tuning and repairing, moderate charges; all work guaranteed. DICK SEBOUH, 41 W. 125th, N. Y. C. LEhigh 4-1852.

PIANOS WANTED

WANTED—Steinway or Mason & Hamlin baby grand 5'x7', not more than ten years old. Call Bigelow 3616 (Miss.).

PLANTS AND SEEDS

MASSACHUSETTS STATE FLOWER—Cultivated Mayflower plants for your garden; 25c, $1.50 per doz. Call at BARTLETT GARDENS, State Highway, Rt. 22, Hamilton, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

BOLTON-ON-LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—30 miles from Saratoga—Beautiful estate for sale, very reasonable; 22 rooms; all bedrooms with bath; organ in house; 7-room caretaker's cottage; large garage and stable; own powerhouse; 1000 ft. waterfront. Write Beckers Estate, Bolton, N. Y. 4331; also 40 acres for sale on Trout Lake, N. Y.

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA—Corner and adjoining lot, each 60x125, very desirable on Rivo Alto Island, the most beautiful of the Venetian Islands. Owner, Room 1108, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.

RUTH PORTER Realtor Winchester, Mass., Properties Win 1310 Evenings 0017

REPAIRING

VACUUM cleaner, bags, cords, belts and brushes; expert repairing. DOOLEY, 22 Ashley St., Pittsfield, Mass. Tel. 2-5343.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Woman of refinement to serve Clientele of National Cosmetic Concern; locally established; good commission. Phone 2-5935.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Restricted guest house, private suite, first floor, piazzas; dining room or tray service optional; conveyance to services. Longwood 9034.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

COUNTRY BOARD, lady, moderate price; southwestern Connecticut. Box F-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

AUBURNDALE, MASS.—Room for woman, in private home; tel. evenings, LAsell 7715.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

Braintree, Massachusetts, 348 Washington St. LEO SHOE REPAIR SHOP Hats Cleaned and Shoes Repaired New Shoes for growing boys and men

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE, competent housekeeper, cook; excellent butler, valet; own car; also experienced in restaurants and camp management; best references. Write Box Z-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER-SECRETARY wishes position; dependable, experienced. Write Box M-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

(Continued)

SOLOISTS WANTED

APPLICATIONS, in writing, from members of a Christian Science Church for position of soloist are welcomed. Write Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 261 E. 21st Street, Brooklyn, New York.

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EUGENIE B. ABBOTT Voice Production—Singing and Speech Special Training for Reading and Speaking 13 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. GR. 3-6683

GRACIOUS LIVING. 15 lessons $15; etiquette, poise, conversation, voice, home arrangement, dress; begin week April 1st. Ken. 1857. Marjorie Keith Stackhouse, 29 Park Drive, Boston.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885 Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

USED CARS

FOR SALE—1938 Ford Conv. Coupe; every extra. HAROLD PARKER, Inc., 19 Stedman Ave., Braintree. Tel. Bra. 2240.

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BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS I. M. FUR CO. 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969

WEATHER STRIPPING

STORM Windows, Shades, Venetian Blinds, Wedding Canopies, Screens, Awnings. Home Specialties Co., Inc., Big. 2900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Spring Flowers *in Great Profusion at Moderate Prices*

G. O. Anderson & Sons

We Telegraph Flowers 901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091 Medford Branch 242 High St. Mys. 0600

Permanent Specials $3.00 up

Shampoo and Wave 60c Open Friday Evening Till 8 P. M.

Centre Beauty Shoppe Arlington Centre, 454A Mass. Ave. Arl. 5093

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Moving and Storage

46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Dorchester

QUALITY USED CARS

Buy Now and Save

1939 Plymouth DeLuxe 2-Door Sedan, Heater-Defroster, low mileage $575

1937 Ford 2-Door Sedan. Exceptionally clean, low mileage, local owner $300.00

Other excellent values to choose from

E. E. Wadsworth, Inc. 424 ADAMS STREET MILTON BLU. 0470

RADIO REPAIRS

Be prepared for the frequency changes on March 29th *Phone us*

MEREDITH & GRAY CO. 534 Washington St. TAL. 5395

BOSTON—Jamaica Plain

Gas—Regular 12½c Gal. Top Hat (Aviation Grade) 14½c Gal.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION

3770 WASHINGTON STREET FOREST HILLS

BOSTON—Roslindale

Parkway 0272

Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time

E. C. ROGERS Flowers for All Occasions

15 Hillburn Place, Roslindale

BRAINTREE

Alves Gift & Photo Shop

349 Washington St., Braintree

A Beautiful Assortment of Easter Cards

Bunnies, Chicks and other novelties for Easter

Easter Gifts in Great Variety

Radio Moves to New Frequencies on March 29—Call

WARREN RADIO 4-10 ELM STREET, BRAINTREE TEL. BRA. 1133

Don't forget to ask for your new RADIO LOG BOOK

BROCKTON

SPRING MILLINERY MODERATE PRICES EASTER GREETING CARDS

THE MARVILL SHOP

1080 So. Main St., Brockton, Mass.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work

ZORIC

White Star Laundry Co.

TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

Representing Mathusek Cable-Nelson Everett Everett Orgatron

SHAW & CLEMENTS PIANO CO. TUNING AND REPAIRING 32 W. Elm St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. 4500

SYLVESTER & GILE, Inc.

NASH

SALES SERVICE

Ford Parts and Service

Tel. 3734 380 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

BROCKTON (Continued)

Storey & Co. READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION

STETSON HATS

Again dominate the millinery spotlight. See these new fashions at Storey's now.

120-130 MAIN STREET

BROOKLINE

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BROOKLINE TRUST CO.

Three Offices

Coolidge Corner Brookline Village Washington Square

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Barnaby Florists

Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

Kathryn Kenny

A New Spring Coiffure Just for You! MANICURES—PERMANENTS FLAVORED LIPSTICKS 1245 Commonwealth Ave. Sta 5544 or 5543

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS

Gowns at Brookline 1391 Beacon Street Bea. 2092

Scarves and Hosiery at Newton

133 Center Street LAS. 6081

CAMBRIDGE

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Who Was This Nazarene!

By Dr. Albert F. Gilmore

In this popular and readable biography of Jesus, Dr. Gilmore hopes to share with others something of the blessing, peace, and joy he has derived from understanding the Master.

$2.75

Harvard Cooperative Society

in Harvard Square

R-R Chicken Broth

George H. Stockwell 36 Brattle Street Kir. 7515

RADIO *Moving Day* MARCH 29, 1941

Radio Push Button Control should be reset

Clark & Mills Electric Co. 37A Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass. Kirkland 1169 25 Newbury Street, Boston Com. 0365

SPRING

Repairing and Reupholstering

ANDERSON & RUFLE CO.

MATTRESSES REMADE *Estimates Free*

30 Dunster St. Tro. 3144

Cambridge Trust Co. General Banking and Trust Service

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS TRUST DEPARTMENTS

MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

NU-BLUE SUNOCO Cars Called For

J. F. SHERIDAN & SON 2478 Mass. Ave., N. Cambridge Eliot 8049

Quality Flowers Superior Service Reasonable Prices

Harvard Square Covin KIRk. 1212

- TURKEYS—DUCKS
- GEESE—CHICKENS CAPONS

Egan's Market

Groceries—Provisions 221 Concord Ave., Kir. 9300

Phone TRO. 3636

KENNEY'S

Greeting Cards—Airplane and Boat Models 844 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

DEDHAM

Beef—Lamb—Pork Groceries Vegetables Fish

Ziegler's Market

Bussey St. Phone 0288 East Dedham

EVERETT

Decker's Music & Art Shop

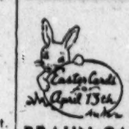
Everything in Music

Complete line of RUST CRAFT GREETING CARDS

476 Ferry Street Eve 2313

EVERETT (Continued)

Cards and Gifts



New and well priced with *wrapping service*

BRAUN CARD & GIFT SHOP 461 Broadway Everett, Mass.

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Loveliest Easter Cards you have ever seen. 5 cents up

RICE & CO.

Finer Diamonds F. W. RICE 350 Main Street Silver

W. E. Putney

Insurance

574 Main Street Tel. 733

TARBOX FURNITURE

Featuring Norge and Leonard Refrigerators Dependable Furniture

79-81 Main Street Tel. 89

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.

Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular *All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order*

King's Corner North Leominster

Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

A Choice Selection of EASTER HATS With an Air of Distinction *Only One of a Kind*

SPILLANE MILLINERY 550 MAIN STREET

WALTER R. ILLIG

Plumbing and Heating

Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling

1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

Watson's Market

for Quality and Service

214 PEARL STREET TEL. 2946

Beautiful Spring Styles in a Variety of New Models

Quality Footwear for All Occasions

GEORGE BROS. 384-6 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1941

The Department Store of the North Shore

Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

New Arrivals in EASTER FINERY Coats—Suits—Dresses Millinery—Accessories

WILSON'S

ROY'S SERVICE STATION

Featuring A to Z Lubrication and many other motoring services

LOCATED ROUTE 2 at 101 MAIN STREET GREENFIELD, MASS.

HAVERHILL

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Oldsmobile—Cadillac General Motors Truck

Sales and Service

Marble Motor Company

144 Lafayette Sq. Tel. 5383

Printzess Pantz COATS SUITS *sold by*

New York Specialty Shop 12 MERRIMACK STREET

OVERWORKED

is the word BEST—but you'll agree that it is the one word to describe Individual GUARANTEED Dry Cleaning adequately. Try it—Suits, Plain Dresses, 75c.

PHONE 1-6-4

INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY

LAUNDERERS—DRY CLEANERS

For your Spring Suit and Top Coat buy HART SCHAFFNER & MARX at GERROS' MEN'S SHOP OPP. POST OFFICE

Charles B. Porter & Co. *UPHOLSTERING*

Upholstery Goods and Window Shades, Antique Furniture Restored.

Charles B. Porter Tel. 3611 Rudolph C. Gleed 99 Water Street

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

D. J. Atwood—*Grocer*

520 Main Street Tel. 980

HINGHAM

Radio Listeners

Most Radio wavelengths change on March 29th. Call us to Reset Your Radio Pushbuttons Hing. 0018

Driscoll Radio and Electric Shop

SUPER SAVINGS SALE

Starting Saturday—One Week Only *Watch for circular*

Showing many values offered to acquaint you with our enlarged store.

Baker's 5c - $1 Store

HOLYOKE

Superior Shoe Repairing

Have your shoes repaired at

NAPOLEON BAIL 168 High Street

DREIKORN'S *"Orange Wrap"* BREAD

320 PARK STREET

LAWRENCE

Our departments are fully equipped with the latest merchandise for

Easter *and the* Springtime

A. B. Sutherland Co.

Lawrence's Largest Department Store

Choose Your Spring Hat

from hundreds of gay new fashions at

Cherry & Webb's

Lawrence, Mass.

See the New SPRING SWEATERS for Boys and Men, in SLIPONS AND SLEEVELESS

Earlington Lowe's SWEATERS

New Spring Styles in WALK-OVER SHOES for Men and Women

Walk-Over Shoe Shop 275 Essex St.

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke

B. L. McDonald Coal Co. 326 ESSEX STREET Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

LEXINGTON

LADIES' HATS Factory Retail Department *now open* Fall Line of Spring Hats *you can save money*

HOLLAND HAT CO. Depot Sq. Next to R. R. Depot, Lexington

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc. 1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326

Choice Groceries, Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Birds Eye Products

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 9 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Easter is April 13th *Make an Early Selection of* EASTER CARDS

DONALDSON'S ON THE SUNNY SIDE 75 MERRIMACK STREET

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like Lowell Coke

LOWELL GAS CO.

Josef's Salon of Individual Hair Design

502 hildreth building dial 6331

The BON MARCHE

For the Smartest Spring In Your Career!

LOWELL MASS.

LOWELL (Continued)

Ready for Spring SUITS—TOPCOATS

Our Special Suit STYLTEX

$30 ONE PANT $35 TWO PANTS

Sole Agents for the Stoneface Topcoats

TALBOT Central at Warren St., Lowell

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil

Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328

E. A. Wilson Co.

For your selection we are offering LADIES' SHOES AT 3.50—5.00—7.50—10.00

Mongeau's Shoe Store 304 MERRIMACK COR. DUTTON Est. 1884 LOWELL, MASS. Tel. 25431

WHO WAS THIS NAZARENE?

A challenging and definitive biography of the master

why Dr. Albert F. Gilmore—$2.75

Prince's Bookstore 109 Merrimack St. Lowell

LYNN

RIGHT GOODS FAIR PRICES

For Spring and Easter

The newest apparel for men, women and children. Ample selection, superior quality, correct style, at fair prices.

BESSE-ROLFE STORE MARKET STREET CORNER OXFORD STREET

COTTON DRESSES

Fine percale and poplin frocks in new spring styles and colors. Checks, dots, stripes and florals. Sizes 12 to 20—38 to 44—46 to 52

$1.00

Goddard Bros

Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737 COTTON DRESSES—Second Floor

Easter Parade of Fashions at

T. W. Rogers Co.

Paper and Ink make millions think— *Use Modern Printcraft!*

Jackson and Phillips, Inc. 515 Washington Street, Lynn LY 3-4956

Youth World *Serving the youth of Lynn* 147 UNION STREET

Complete Children's Outfitters Specializing in Layettes

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W. Hours 9 to 10 a. m. and 5-7 p. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

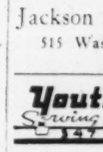
At KOTZEN'S *See the New 1941* KELVINATORS

Priced as low as $119.95 *Easy terms*

I. I. KOTZEN CO.

454-460 Main St., Malden Sq. Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings

Dorothy Benham MILLINERY



Malden, 147 Pleasant St. Quincy, 1233 Hancock St. Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave. Waltham, 433 Moody St.

Saturday, March 29th only JOSLIN'S FAMOUS WONDER DAY

A one-day saving event of Easter and Spring needs for every member of the family . . . and the home.

F. N. JOSLIN CO. Malden Square • Malden 3600

MEDFORD

"Home of Quality and Service" MEDFORD SQ. MEAT SHOP

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE

Shoes with style that fit and are dependable

547 MAIN STREET

COAL — OIL

Reliable fuel, good service Telephones Melrose 0795—0796

C. B. & F. H. GOSS

Phone your orders Mel. 4200-1-2-3

ANDREWS' MARKET

Phone orders Fri. for early Sat. delivery

Monitor Advertised Products

510 MAIN STREET

Let Us Be Your AMOCO SERVICE STATION

Next to Wyoming Depot Mel. 2052

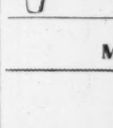
Protect Your Furs from the many risks and dangers of the summer months—Moths, Fire, Theft, Dust and Warm Weather Deterioration. Place them in our hands for safe STORAGE and expert care until you need them

Samoset Cleansers & Dyers 118 Emerson Street, Stoneham, Mass. STOneham 0621

Our Easter Offering to You New bright Spring patterns in Shirts, Ties and Hose

PRIOR *"The Haberdasher"* 517 Main Street

Melrose Florist Co.



Flowers, Plants and Corsages of Distinction

245 WEST WYOMING AVE. TEL. MEL. 1620

MILTON

Woodward's Chevrolet SALES and SERVICE Selected Used Cars

Walter H. Woodward 426 Adams Street BLU. 9200 East Milton

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil Range Oil

Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.

'blue coal'—N. E. Coke Holland Furnace System of Heating Oil Burners

1036 Great Plain Avenue Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

STAR STORE NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Easter Fashions For Everybody

Perry THE FLORIST

Flowers and Plants for the Easter Season TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE 72 Spring Street Dial 7-9214

Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream

Gulf Hill Parlors 586 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass. So. Dartmouth, Mass. Luncheon, Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

GEORGE E. TRIPP PACKERS and MOVERS LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE

Van Disinfected After Each Moving

276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

Loretta's *Fine Millinery*

556 Pleasant St., The Masonic Bldg.

Bush & Co., Inc. ESTABLISHED 1885 J. T. CHAMPION, *Mgr.*

CLEANERS and DYERS

512 Pleasant St., Dial 5-7805

GRANDVIEW GARDENS VIOLETS AZALEAS GREENHOUSE 331 Sconticut Neck Road Fairhaven, Massachusetts

Dial 3-4066 A. R. Howe

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494, ours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton

T. B. HAFFEY CO. UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS DRAPERIES

Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave. BIG. 1091

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON
(Continued)

WE HAVE
Just the Kind of Mortgage You Want
May We Help You?
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"
We close Wednesdays at 12 noon.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. BIG. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

Insure with me and Rest Assured you will be Insured
JUST INSURANCE
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 AUSTIN STREET BIG. 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

J. B. JURAD
Our **Wheel Aligning System** Eliminates Steering Troubles and Worn Tires
Come in for **FREE** Check-up
CHRYSLER PLYMOUTH
11 COURT STREET LAS 3335

"A Shade Better"
NEWTON AWNING CO.
AWNINGS
VENETIAN BLINDS
WINDOW SHADES
PORCHES SCREENED
861 Washington St. LAS. 4853

NEWTON-WEST NEWTON

Leisurely Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
WEST NEWTON SQUARE
Serving the Newtons Wellesley and Weston
COMPLETE OUTFITTING
for Boys and Girls of All Ages
Specialists in Shoe Fitting
Each Fitting X-Ray Checked

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon Oil Burners
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 1765—Norwood 1445—1446

NORWOOD **BAKERS**
Complete Outfits for Children for Easter

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers
Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

WHITE ROSE
RED RASPBERRIES
No. 2 Can **23c**
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Our Store Is Now Replete With Spring and
EASTER
FASHIONS
England Brothers

You're invited to come in and inspect our
NEW SPRING SUITS and TOPCOATS
BESSE-CLARKE
273 North Street

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1361

SMART NEW SPRING CLOTHES
Coats, Suits and Accessories
at
Holden & Stone's

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Pittsfield Tire and Battery Shop
Tydol Gas, Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries, Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT
Cor. West and Centre Sts.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors
TELECHRON CLOCKS
"AIRCO" WELDING SUPPLIES
RITTENHOUSE CHIMES
"BITUMASTIC" PAINT
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
63 Eagle Street

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Granite 1076-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT
5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
100 Quincy Avenue 37 Temple Street

CARRIKER MOTOR CO.
DE SOTO
PLYMOUTH
DISTRIBUTORS
68 Washington St. GRA 4730

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, Slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE STREET GRANITE 6613

Complete Showing of new
SPRING MERCHANDISE
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

D. SILVERMAN & SONS
PACKARD
Sales and Service
479 Washington St., Quincy, PRE 7075

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock Street Pre. 1-2-3-4

READING

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL • COKE • LUMBER
PHONE 1264 • READING, MASS.

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry **$2.05**
Called for, washed and ironed and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

Crossword Quiz Answers

L	A	M	B	A		T	E	X	A	S
A	M	A		D	E	W		I	D	O
K	Y		R	A	M	I	E		Z	N
M		S		M	U	G		O		J
E	T	C	H		S		E	R	D	A
	H	A	I	L		P	O	L	O	
B	Y	R	D		V		S	O	N	G
U		F		L	A	D		P		R
R	B		M	I	N	O	R		S	A
N	I	B		M	E	M		N	O	V
S	T	Y	L	E		E	M	I	L	Y

MASSACHUSETTS

SHARON

The NEW V-8 FORD PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE 37 POND ST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC

SHARON—Foxboro
THRIFT MOTOR SALES
DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Automotive Electricians
At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

Home is no place for the family washing
Foxboro Laundry Co.
"CAREFUL LAUNDERERS"
Service in Sharon, Norwood, Canton and Walpole
TELEPHONE FOXBORO 54

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057, Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BABS' Photo Shop BABS'
Greeting Cards for Easter and all Special Occasions
Let us develop your films and show you what good pictures you have taken
BABS' 19 College Ave. Pros. 4484 BABS'

Gross Tailors & Cleansers
1016 Broadway Som. 2622
3628 Mystic Ave. Som. 2633
13 College Ave., Davis Square

Expert Work on Cleansing Remodeling—Relining
FREE CALL AND DELIVERY

Star Market Co.
A Friendly Store That Inspires Confidence!
Always the finest quality at the lowest possible prices. Remember—you get more enjoyment and pleasure from quality foods.
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQ.

WHITNEY LAUNDRY
Laundry, Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning
Delivery Service, or 20% Discount for Cash and Carry
179 Beacon St., Somerville, KIR. 7075

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tait Coal Co.
331 Liberty Street
Tel. 6-2791
D. L. & W. COAL
LEHIGH COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
BITUMINOUS

WINCHESTER
Hairdressing Parlor
Madam Theriau, Prop.
Oil Permanents
Phone 2-9613
820 STATE STREET

New England Stores
Complete Food Market for Thrifty People
Springfield Sugar and Products Co.
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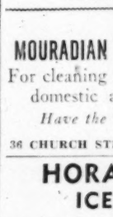
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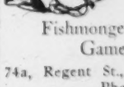
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Valerie's Triumph

Chicago

Miss J—— breathed a sigh of relief. These speaking contests always did keep her in an anxious state for weeks. Naturally, she worried for her pupils. Their failure was her failure and tonight she trembled with each child who rose to speak.

But it was almost over now. Valerie was speaking—and Valerie never failed. To have one bright pupil like Valerie rather made up for the ordeal of teaching.

There were a few other bright and shining lights, of course. Take that little Miller girl for instance. She had more talent than one would expect to find coming from such a poor home. She received plenty of applause tonight. Might even have stood a chance in the County finals.

But, of course, Valerie would go up again. This would be her fourth year and for three years now Dorning School had taken the County prize. It was pretty much conceded that Valerie would bring them the State prize, too, this year. She was a born speaker—always brought down the house.

But what was wrong with Valerie tonight? Certainly she wasn't speaking with her usual ease. Why, the girl was actually hesitating—and that story, The Red Bead—she knew it perfectly. Miss J—— grew tense as Valerie fumbled more and more. The Calhoun County champion wasn't performing well. The audience was noticing it, too.

There was no one to prompt her (it had been years since she had needed a prompter) and finally, giving up, Valerie hurried off the stage.

Miss J—— was all sympathy for a moment but then realized that there could be nothing seriously wrong with Valerie. Neither scolding nor pleading brought a satisfactory explanation until word came back stage that the judges had selected little Agnes Miller to represent Dorning School in the County finals. Then Valerie found it hard to hide her pleasure.

She finally confessed: "Agnes was so wonderful tonight, she's bound to take the State prize. She's had so little fun in all her life, it didn't seem fair to stand in her way—even if I could—and I'm not so sure I could. Anyway, I'm going to find Agnes to congratulate her. I'm so thrilled!"

For Boredom

I have a cure for boredom that never will fail. It is made up of ten rules: Go out among the people and perform one kind act, ten times.—Carrie Chapman Catt.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Is Meant by 'Quartersawed' Lumber?

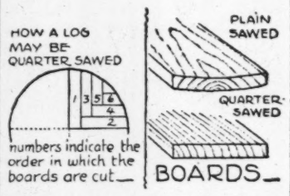
Two general types of sawing logs are employed—plain or tangential sawing; and quarter or edge-grain sawing.

There are several methods of quartersawing, the one used in any particular case being determined by the use to which the lumber is to be put. In one type of quartersawing, the log is first sawed in halves, and then each half is divided in the center. Boards are cut first from one face and then the other of the resulting quarters. Incidentally, even when a log is plain sawed, the center boards will be edge-grained, as in quartersawing.

The most common reason for quartersawing is to produce an edge-grain figure or pattern on the lumber. Quartersawing makes the rays show strikingly on the face of the boards. These rays, called medullary or pith rays, are made up of cells whose function is to store nourishment for the tree's future use. They are located radially, some extending from the bark to the pith, and others not extending as far as the pith.

Quartersawing shows the edges of the tree's annual rings running lengthwise of the boards and a striking pattern is formed by the "mirrors" or broad surfaces of the medullary rays.

Besides enhancing the pattern, quartersawing also helps to obtain lumber with a hard surface with a minimum tendency to splinter, and with the least shrinkage and warping. Plain sawed lumber warps


HOW A LOG MAY BE QUARTER SAWED
1 3 5 6 4 2
numbers indicate the order in which the boards are cut
PLAIN SAWED
QUARTER SAWED
BOARDS

easily because some of the annual rings are longer than others and shrink more as the "green" lumber dries.

Large logs are preferred for quartersawing because that method of cutting, while improving the quality and appearance of the resulting lumber, involves considerable waste—amounting to as much as a fourth of the number of board feet otherwise obtainable from the log.

Quartersawing is much practiced in oak and other species of wood, such as poplar, gum, etc., producing a distinct figure or grain much in demand in furniture, cabinet work and flooring. Barrel staves and sounding boards for musical instruments also are commonly quartersawed.

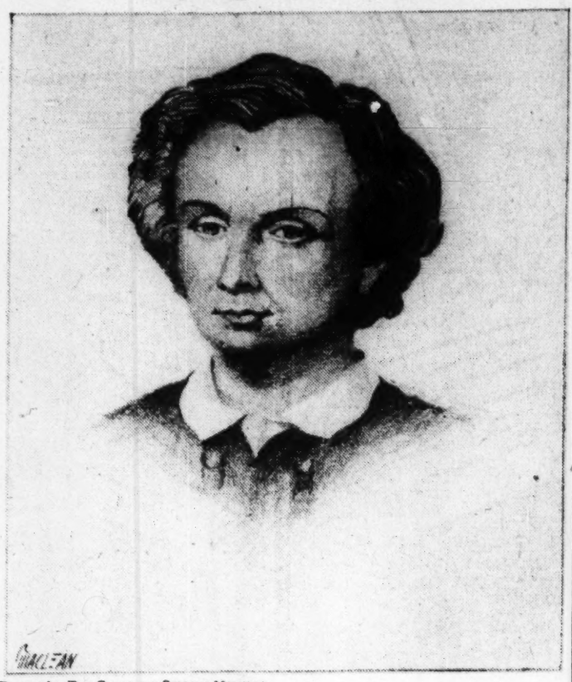
—W. P. Keasbey

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The eastern part of England.
2. A U. S. Army fort at Cristobal, Canal Zone.
3. It was blown up in Havana Harbor, Cuba, Feb. 15, 1898; followed by the Spanish American War.
4. A volcano, active within the last century, on the island of Martinique 4,430 feet.
5. A North American mole, with a star-shaped fleshy process at the end of the nose.
6. Turkey, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Albania.
7. It is March 31, in the Virgin Islands.
8. A bay on the southern boundary of Portuguese East Africa.
9. Smith County, Kansas; latitude 39 degrees 50 minutes longitude, 98 degrees 35 minutes.
10. Atlanta, Georgia.

Biographical Lines



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Rosa Bonheur

1822-1899

WROTE VICTOR HUGO of the French painter Rosa Bonheur:
"As a creative artist I place her first among women . . .
And if you ask me why she thus towers above her fellows . . .
I will say it is because she listens to God and not to man."
Rosa came to the world into the home of happy artists.
Her first toys were a brush and a palette laden with colors.
One day a great surprise awaited the little girl's father:
On his easel he found a canvas picturing a bunch of cherries.
It was Rosa's first painting; it represented amazing talent.
"Work seriously; you may become an artist," said M. Bonheur.
This word of praise set the girl's heart pulsing with emotion.
From then on she was seen copying the masters at the Louvre.
"Honesty in art depends upon line-work," once said Ingres.
The formula struck Rosa as being the grammar of technique.
And she adopted it as the fundamental basis of her work.
Equipped with her pencils she began painting in the country.
On all sides there were farms stocked with hens, cows, pigs.
The girl understood them, she sketched them, she loved them.
Finally she got her father to admit a sheep into the apartment.
Her path was now determined . . . she would be a painter of animals.

* * *

AT EIGHTEEN Rosa sent a small painting to the Salon.
It represented Two Rabbits, and the Rabbits were accepted.
Little by little her talent made an impression on the critics.
At twenty-three she was awarded a gold medal from the Salon.
As usual the Director presented it to her in the King's name.
To the man's stupefaction, the young artist genuinely replied:
"I beg of you, Monsieur, to thank His Majesty on my behalf.
And please kindly add that I shall try to do better next time."
The King never received Rosa's message, but she kept her word:
Her whole life became a long, sustained effort to "do better."

* * *

ROSA now enjoyed a studio of her own, a very uncommon one.
It opened on a large courtyard, transformed into a real farm.
A variety of animals roamed around to their heart's content.
Here were hens, ducks, goats, heifers, otters, a ram, a monkey.
Here were a mare, the beloved Margot, and her gentle colt.
One summer the artist made a long excursion into Scotland.
This cattle-raising land stirred her most intense emotions.
Each herd she encountered meant a new halt and new sketches.
She purchased a young bull and superb oxen for her menagerie.
This sojourn gave birth to paintings of remarkable beauty.
Patrons of art now began to contend for Rosa's works.
Then she bought a chateau in the forest of Montainebleau.
And through new acquisitions her strange menagerie grew apace.
It now included gazelles, stags, does, kids, mouflons, ponies.
It would soon welcome wild boars, together with a pet lion.
One day Rosa's little maid rushed into the studio shouting:
"Madame, Her Majesty the Empress! . . . Her Majesty at the door!"
The painter seized her jacket in haste and rushed downstairs.
Indeed it was the Empress of France, the Empress in person . . .
"I bring you a little gift on behalf of France," said Eugenie.
And she pinned a cross upon the velvet jacket of Rosa Bonheur:
The young artist had been appointed to the Legion of Honor . . .
Rosa painted nearly all the animals she had ever seen.
She succeeded in capturing the individuality of each of them.
The greatest art galleries are proud to own any of her works.

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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

A Verse for Today . . .

The counsel of the Lord standeth forever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations.

—Psalms 33:11

In Lighter Vein

Name Three

Teacher: "Name three collective nouns."

Tommy: "Fly-paper, waste-basket and vacuum-cleaner."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Arctic Style Hints

Teacher: "Now, Freddy, why does a polar bear wear a fur coat?"

Freddy: "Oh-er, well, I suppose he would look funny in a tweed one."—Montreal Star.

Gentle Breezes

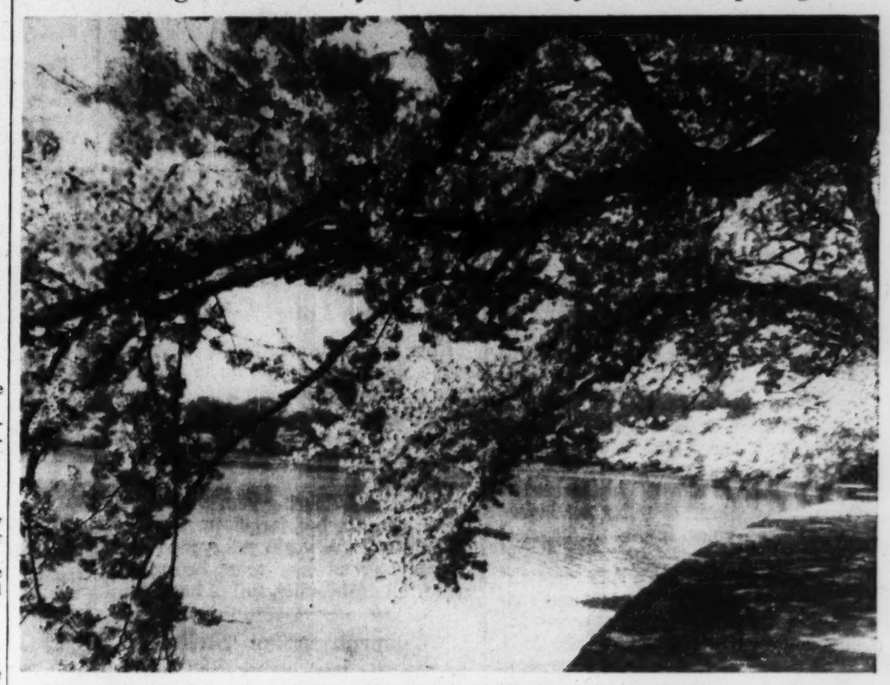
Teacher: "Can anyone tell me what causes trees to become petrified?"

Bright Student: "The wind makes them rock."—Pasadena Post.

On Time

Once upon a time a meeting was scheduled to begin at a definite time. Nobody but the speaker and one member of the association were present. The speaker, however refused to be insulted by the thoughtlessness of his audience and gave his speech promptly and completely to the one member who listened in rapt and solitary awe.—New Jersey News Letter.

Washington's Cherry Blossoms—Symbol of Spring



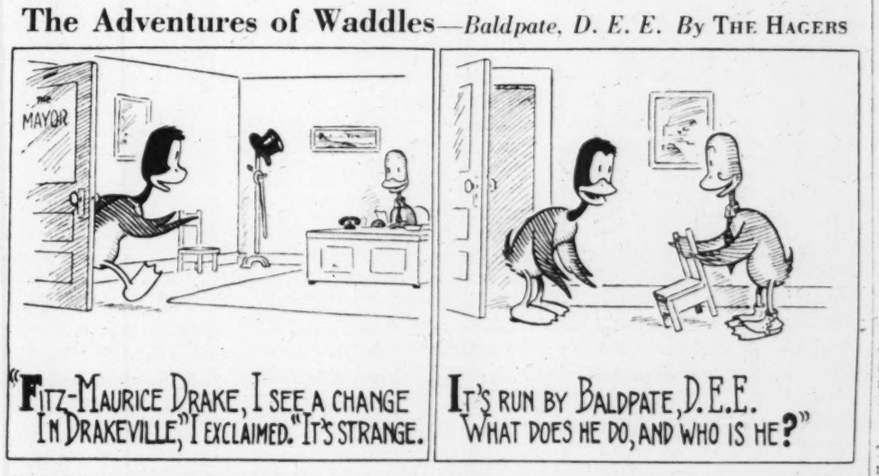
The contributor of the above Camera Club photograph, Marion O. Jacobs, Washington, D. C., writes: "As I strolled under the cherry trees very early one morning, between the hours of six and eight, I thought I had never seen them look so lovely. The trees were so full, so pink and white, that the very atmosphere seemed to reflect their delicate tints. It is not surprising that such a display of exquisite beauty should lure so many thousands of visitors to our national city each year."

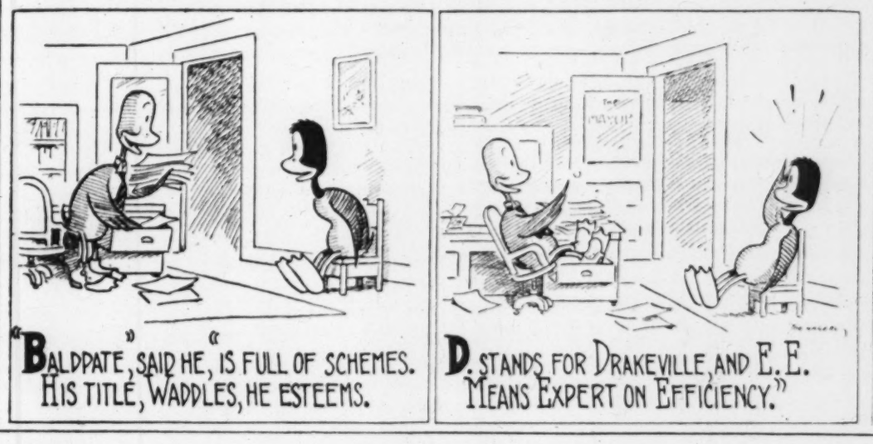
Daily Quotation

Behind the cloud the starlight lurks;
Through showers the sunbeams fall,
For God, who loveth all his works,
Has left his hope with all.

—John Greenleaf Whittier

The Adventures of Waddles—*Baldpate, D. E. E.* By The Hagers


THE MAYOR
"FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE, I SEE A CHANGE IN DRAKEVILLE," I EXCLAIMED. "IT'S STRANGE.
IT'S RUN BY BALDPATE, D.E.E. WHAT DOES HE DO, AND WHO IS HE?"


"BALDPATE," SAID HE, IS FULL OF SCHEMES. HIS TITLE, WADDLES, HE ESTEEMS.
D. STANDS FOR DRAKEVILLE, AND E.E. MEANS EXPERT ON EFFICIENCY."

Where Would You Find—

1. East Anglia?
2. Fort de Lesseps?
3. The scene of the sinking of the battleship "Maine"?
4. Mount Pelee?
5. A starnose?
6. The four countries which bound Greece?
7. Transfer Day celebrated as a holiday?
8. Delagoa Bay?
9. The geographic center of the United States?
10. Emory University?

(Answers appear on this page)

Brevities

Wood Construction: Cutting the corners too often means running in circles.

Kansas City Star: We are prone to link the bicycle with a past era, the 1890's. How far that is from the truth, comments Hugh J. Powell in the Coffeyville Journal, is evidenced by figures at hand showing more than a million bicycles were manufactured in this country in 1939 and again in 1940.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The Supreme Court rules that manufacturers cannot be boycotted for copying other people's designs for hats and dresses. Imitation, the Justices say, is flattery, not piracy.

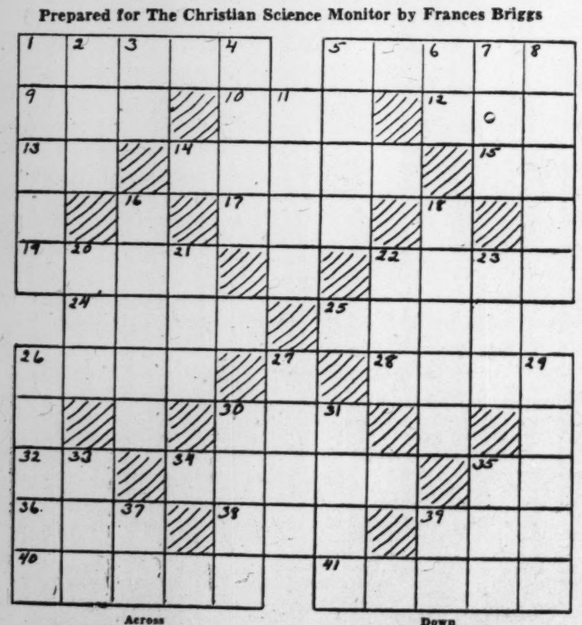
Boston Globe: Eighty per cent of American houses were built without benefit of architect, a survey shows. That's probably the reason the American housewife can't ever get the furniture arranged the way she wants it.

Scanlon in Buffalo Evening News: Tomatoes were once called love apples, possibly because earlier gardeners also said they'd love to grow some like the one on the seed catalogue cover.

Detroit News: By arranging his seed catalogue in alphabetical order, the artful dealer insures that the amateur gardener will read it to the end before ordering zinnias, as usual.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is a shawl woven by women in Madagascar?
5—Austin is capital of what State?
9—What is the candlenut tree?
10—What is an emblem of purity?
12—What is an artificial language?
13—Where was Irvin Cobb born (abbr.)?
14—Grass cloth is woven from tough fibers of what plant?
15—Symbol for zinc is what?
17—What is a kind of drinking cup?
19—To make etchings.
22—Who is a character in opera "Siegfried"?
24—What is frozen rain?
25—What game is played with a wooden ball and mallets?
26—Who flew over North Pole in 1926 and over South Pole in 1929?
28—What is a lied?
30—Youth.
32—What is symbol for rubidium?
34—What do you call one not having reached the age of majority?
35—Where is Chile (abbr.)?
36—Point of a pen is what?
38—What is 13th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
39—In what month was Louisa May Alcott born (abbr.)?
40—What instrument was used by ancients in writing on waxed tablets?
41—What was name of one of Brontë sisters?

Down

1—The "Bell Song" is from what opera?
2—Youngest of "Little Women."
3—What is symbol for masurium?
4—Who was first man?
5—What is a small shoot or branch?
6—What is 14th letter of Greek alphabet?
7—What cutting tool is used to trim off surface of wood?
8—What is first name of Miss Henie, skating star?
11—What birds are closely related to the ostrich?
16—What is a muffler or tippet?
18—What is lowest deck of a vessel?
20—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
21—Secreted.
22—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
23—To put on.
26—Who was Scotland's lyric poet?
27—What is a weathercock?
29—What is a sauce for meat, fish, vegetables, etc.?
30—What fruit is greenish-yellow?
31—What is a cupola?
33—What is a tool for drilling or boring?
35—What Roman god was equivalent to the Greek Helios?
37—Past.
39—Symbol for nickel is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Lost Island at Last*

By Le Pelley

ARE WE NEAR LOST ISLAND, MR. ORCHID?
BATTEN MY HATCHES, BUT I BELIEVE LOST ISLAND RISES YONDER ..
LOST ISLAND - AN UNCHARTED PARADISE
COME ASHORE, MY BOY — WHERE NO ONE HAS TROD FOR 500 YEARS! HERE'S WHERE WE PHOTOGRAPH DINOSAUR TRACKS!
WELL - MAYBE WE'RE ALONE ON THIS ISLAND AND MAYBE NOT!
I SAY IF THERE'S DINOSAUR TRACKS THERE CAN BE ANYTHING!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Not a Very Doggy Sign!*

By Rodgers

MOVING COMPANY
Heard T. W. barking this A. M. "That sounds as if something important is going on," I thought so I went to investigate—
And sure enough a moving van was beginning to unload furniture in front of my old home!
"Have you found out anything about the people moving in?" I asked T. W. who was watching—
"Well, I haven't seen any toys yet," he wagged, "and I doubt if they have any dogs—"
"The furniture seems to be a little too spick and span—!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Yugoslavia

That which the Nazis do not put much store in, that for which they have repeatedly shown their contempt, that which they therefore have not tried to understand has just cost them a diplomatic setback which may be followed by more material losses.

The love of freedom has compelled a nation of 16,000,000 to defy a nation of 90,000,000. The determination to be free has caused a people—or rather three peoples—to overthrow their own Government because it did not match that determination. A passion for independence which the Nazis thought to exploit to keep the Yugoslavs divided into Serb, Croat and Slovene, has welded in Yugoslavia a kind of unity not before in evidence since the early days of Yugoslav statehood.

Berlin's demand for a "clarification" of the new Yugoslav Government's attitude toward the Nazi pact shows the momentary bewilderment of the Axis. That Yugoslavia has a new government should be sufficient clarification of the position of that State.

It is only natural that Berlin does not want to believe it. For if that is so, an ultimatum from Berlin to Belgrade is now in order. An ultimatum to Belgrade started the World War. The shouts that rang through Yugoslavia's cities at the overturn of the Regency and the implicit repudiation of the Nazi-Yugoslav agreement awake echoes of 1914 which, added to those coming from across the Atlantic, cannot sound pleasant in German ears. Once again the Reich is threatened with a war on two fronts, and with subterranean warfare throughout the occupied regions whose people must thrill with new hope because of the inspiring example of the Yugoslavs.

The Nazis have the physical power to cope with the problem presented to them by Belgrade, unless to the diplomatic victory that Britain and its Allies have now gained in Yugoslavia can be added other resounding triumphs. Greek sources are jubilantly pointing out that with Yugoslav aid they might drive the Italians out of Albania in a couple of weeks and that then, with British assistance, a Balkan front manned by some 2,200,000 soldiers could be raised against Germany.

No one will deny the Greeks the right to their optimism. They have been pioneering for months in that valley of decision which the Yugoslavs have now chosen to enter. But the very courage of these smaller nations merits unusual efforts on the part of larger ones which, as Prime Minister Churchill has just said, share the common cause.

It is clear that Britain and the United States, no less than the Nazis, are faced with a challenge to act boldly in the situation created by Greek and Yugoslav bravery. It is not enough that small nations shall sacrifice themselves merely as an example. Behind the Yugoslav uprising there has been much deliberate encouragement from London. And the United States attitude toward the war is credited by a Yugoslav spokesman in Washington with having helped to stiffen the Yugoslav stand.

This is the small nations' big day, but it is the big nations' opportunity. It would be risky to expect that Hitler will do nothing, or that he "can wait" now, as he has so often boasted of being able to wait in the past.

Not Quite a Racket

"Just in case you have not seen this racket."

This message came to these editorial offices the other day. It was written by a professional writer of many years' experience. The "racket" reference was evoked by a request for permission to reprint in a prospectively handsome volume a letter-to-the-editor that had appeared over his signature.

Being a professional writer, he was unimpressed; he had noticed that the form on which he was to write his permission also provided for his subscription to the book. The circular accompanying this form pointed out in complimentary language the value of his letter which had been selected for reprint, and suggested that he would want a copy of the book for himself as well as other copies to give to his presumably admiring friends.

The application of the term "racket" to the project is not legally accurate. But there are a few points about such offers that may be usefully remembered. One is that they are not new. "Amateur" poets are familiar with them, and know that the circulation of such books rarely exceeds the number of people who subscribe to—and pay for—them. By including the work of a sufficient number of writers, and then offering the volume to each of the writers, the publisher aims to make the venture pay. How many copies each of the writers buys depends on his or her vanity, or on the number of friends to whom the writer presents the book.

Now, apparently, the practice, which has worked too well among over-ambitious versifiers, has been extended to those who write letters on public questions to their favorite newspapers.

Bird Long Asleep

Now once more Spring is here, and half a dozen leaves can make us quite forget the cold that slips like a glove over the hand, the worn swords of the icicles that shone in the sun of December. Spring, yours is a voice of a bird long asleep . . . singing in a forest of enchantment. Hearing you, we remember dreams we had forgotten. Over the cold floor of the world you spread your rug, and green once more becomes a word full of meaning, full of hope.

Government vs. Strikes

In the first World War the British Government outlawed strikes. But many and serious strikes occurred. In the present war Britain has tried rather to avoid coercion, although the Government has power to "draft" workers and employers. A very large measure of wholehearted co-operation has been obtained. The United States is also relying on co-operation rather than coercion. Labor leaders and industrialists have been brought into co-ordinate efforts to speed production. Conciliation and mediation have been preferred to legal bans on strikes not only by Government but by such business organizations as the Chamber of Commerce.

But the rising tide of strikes in defense industries commands more active Governmental intervention. In the last few days Washington has taken more positive action. The conciliators of the Department of Labor appear to have scored a real success in the Bethlehem strike, the Knox-Knudsen demand for reopening of the Allis-Chalmers plants has ended ten weeks' dallying with that dispute, and the Secretary of Labor has certified four other major troubles to the new Defense Mediation Board.

Sooner or later Government power must be applied even more positively and quickly to industrial disputes. There might well be more centralizing of authority in the Defense Mediation Board and some provision for a "cooling off" period. The paramount interest of the public should be brought to bear to prevent and not merely patch up defense-damaging disputes.

Whitewashing Ivan

There is both logic and irony in the Soviet effort to restore the reputation of Ivan the Terrible, sixteenth century Czar. Stalin earlier ordered a similar refurbishing for Peter the Great.

Now Ivan fully lived up to his nickname, even when one measures him by the standard of medieval Russia. His son was only one of innumerable victims of a cruelty that was as capricious as it was violent. His destruction of many of the boyars, or nobles, and his massacres in the free cities of Pskov and Novgorod helped to extinguish in Russia those restraints on the ruler which were represented in Western Europe by the nobility and by the free cities.

This formidable autocrat was certainly not one of those personalities whom the pre-war Russian liberal or revolutionary would have held up as an object of admiration.

But there is more than one similarity between Ivan's and Stalin's dictatorships. Both must be described as total. Neither tolerated a whisper of criticism. Neither stood for any nonsense in the way of a free press or a legislative body which would impose the slighest curb on the sovereign.

Ivan's executions of his boyars are matched by Stalin's "liquidation" of his old revolutionary associates. This process, incidentally, gave rise to an anecdote, to the effect that "Stalin, having destroyed all his friends, is now beginning on his acquaintances." In retrospect one must recognize that the period in Russian history between the reforms of Alexander II in the middle of the nineteenth century and the Bolshevik Revolution was an interlude of relative liberalism in Russian history. So there is a distinct element of like calling to like in the present Soviet whitewashing of Ivan the Terrible.

Now chemists say eggs can be produced with yolks of any color. We've eaten oranges that were green, played on greens that were brown, and even heard of Reds that were pink. But a purple yolk might be just too much some mornings.

The Bookshelf

The Law and the Draft

To well over 1,000,000 men between 21 and 35 the legal aspects of the largest peacetime draft in the history of the United States have, or will have by July 1, real meaning. Already many manuals in simple language have been published, based upon the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act of 1940, but perhaps most valuable to draftee and civilian lawyer as well is LEGAL EFFECTS OF MILITARY SERVICE by Ganson J. Baldwin and John K. Clark, Jr., (New York: G. J. Baldwin. $1).

Two cases that illustrate in general the working of this law have already come to the attention of the reviewer. Both were selectees, assigned to a Field Artillery unit at Fort Bragg, N. C. One boy had purchased a new car the week before he was ordered to duty, thinking that if he paid a minimum down payment the rest of the indebtedness would have to be postponed for twelve months. The other man was somewhat older, had been forced to leave a very good position, and his finances, while considerably diminished, could be stretched to take care of everything except rent. His wife and daughter were living in a $60 apartment, an indebtedness twice his monthly army pay.

Today the boy with the new car is walking to town when he gets time off (he wouldn't have been allowed to keep the car on a military reservation anyway) and arrangements were made with the landlord of the apartment whereby a smaller apartment was placed at the wife's disposal for which the family will pay $15 monthly and the balance in increased rent at the end of the year's duty.

Speaking generally, the law as it was written provides protection for those in military service by postponement of suits, judgments, attachments, garnishments, evictions, mortgages, foreclosures, repossessions, etc., and authorizes courts to assign counsel to represent men in the service who are absent and unrepresented. On the question of rents, it is a misdemeanor to evict the dependents of one in military service without permission of the court.

As for installments, deposits, mortgages, and the like, on real or personal property, these shall not be forfeited or foreclosed without court proceedings, the court may stay the case or conserve the interests of all parties in some equitable way, or may require a refund of any installments as a condition to repossession by the seller, unless the defendant's ability to perform the contract is not materially affected by his service.

Again looking at the case of the boy who bought the car, it was ruled that he had obviously attempted to use his military service to take unfair advantage. He lost part of his down payment as well, for he had been granted an over-liberal allowance on an ancient-vintage roadster.

The appendix of the book contains the complete text of the Congressional Act (Public Resolution No. 861 of the Seventy-sixth Congress 1940). It covers practically everything the Congress could think of that might come up during a man's term of duty, which would be apt to cause him undue embarrassment or loss because of his service. It covers income taxes, life insurance lapses, fines and penalties, extension of the statutes of limitation, homesteads on Government lands, mining claims and mineral leases, voting rights, and re-employment after service, as well as many minor questions. It is a book everyone likely to be called into the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard should read. A paper cover edition is obtainable at 50 cents.

H. B. N.

Down the Middle of the Road

The Mightiest Thing That Men Have Made

By Erwin D. Canham

They dedicated the Grand Coulee Dam last week. And I venture to say that a thrill ran through everyone whose imagination has ever been gripped by that stupendous undertaking. At a moment when men are engaged in destruction in so many places, the completion of the largest physical construction job ever accomplished by human beings is something over which to rejoice . . . and to sigh. Its first power went to a national defense project.

There are so many things to say about Grand Coulee. The superlatives you can use are endless. Up to last week the Great Pyramid was the biggest man-made structure. Grand Coulee Dam is three times as big. It cost more than the Panama Canal. There is enough concrete in the dam to pave a standard highway from New York to Seattle to Los Angeles to New York. Over its spillway in the spring will flow a torrent half again as wide as the American Falls at Niagara and twice as high. Enough water flows through its spillways in a year to provide New York's water supply for a century. Each of the two power-houses will produce as much electricity as Muscle Shoals and Dnieperstroy Dam in Russia combined. The lake behind the dam will contain 2,000 gallons of water for every person on earth.

Takes your breath away, doesn't it? And so does the dam, or the dam-site, when you see it. I first saw it on a hot mid-day in 1934. President Roosevelt had driven up the 70-odd miles from the railway line at Ephrata, Wash. We had seen dam-sites with him until we were dizzy. Finally whenever one of the newspapermen wished to raise a pale laugh, he would point wearily to the two mountain ranges hemming in the far horizons and say: "We'll stretch the dam between those two points."

* * *

And so we drove up the old Columbia River bed to the Grand Coulee site. You know the geological history: how a plug of the Cordilleran ice cap blocked the Columbia River at about where the dam now stands, forcing the mighty current into another channel through the canyon rim. That other channel now makes the storage basin for water which will irrigate these potentially fertile uplands over an area as large as the State of Delaware. Men have replaced the Cordilleran ice plug.

Other men will benefit. Uncle Sam will now open the last great territorial frontier in the United States. The first power from Coulee ties into the great northwestern grid. Some of it will go for the new aluminum plant being built on the Columbia's banks and bombing planes over Berlin will benefit. . . . But beginning next year, the power will pump water to start irrigation. Annually 50,000 acres will be brought into cultivation until 1,200,000 acres of sagebrush have been reclaimed. It is the richest new land in America, identical with the adjacent Yakima County. It will furnish homesteads to families, not to grow surplus staple crops but the many small fruits or vegetables which are greatly needed over the Nation.

There is so much to say about Grand Coulee . . . Every American should go to see it. It is a monument to our era, just as the Great Pyramid enshrines the Pharaohs. It is the impossible, in concrete and steel. Four Queen Marys could lie endwise across its top. And it has been done so quickly. When, in 1934, we had driven wearily and dustily back to our train at Ephrata, Mrs. Roosevelt turned to former Senator C. C. Dill of Washington and said: "Well, Senator, all I can say is that you're some salesman."

* * *

But Senator Dill wasn't the only father of Coulee Dam—not the real parent. The honor and glory should go to a gnarled, beaming, weather-beaten country editor. One July afternoon in Ephrata—and how hot it must have been—two up-country politicians, "Billy" Clapp and Gale Matthews sat with Rufus Woods, editor of the Wenatchee Daily World. They talked of how to rescue that alkali-ridden, sagebrush growing upland. Suddenly Rufus Woods smacked the rickety cafeteria table: "Billy has it!" he cried.

Next day, on July 18, 1918 the Wenatchee Daily World carried this headline:

FORMULATE BRAND NEW IDEA FOR IRRIGATION; GRANT, ADAMS, FRANKLIN COUNTIES, COVERING MILLION ACRES OR MORE

Last and Newest and Most Ambitious Idea Contemplates Turning of Columbia River Back Into Its Old Bed in Grand Coulee, the Development of a Power Plant Equal to Niagara and the Construction of the Greatest Irrigation Project in the World—First Conceived by William Clapp of Ephrata, Wash.

They laughed at Rufus Woods. The Spokane paper said: "Baron Munchausen, thou wert a piker!" But Rufus Woods fought, he stumped the State, he got the idea lifted out of the zany stage and respectabilized. The building program of the Roosevelt Administration, the genius of American engineers, the heroic faith of Americans have finally completed the project.

There is so much to say about Grand Coulee. . . .

Wanted: Builders

Henry Ford and the President's Speech

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

No man in American industry better exemplifies the highest type of American standards than Henry Ford. From a lowly start to the very pinnacle of success he has always maintained his ability to look misfortune and good fortune straight in the eye. He was the first to raise the pay and proclaim a five-dollar minimum day for his workers and thereby help them to a better living wage. He established schools for children of the less fortunate where he has fitted them for making places for themselves. He has given men opportunity for advancement and better pay, and as they grow old in the service they have not been discarded as they have in almost every other workshop or career. His consideration for the feelings and for the happiness of his fellow man has entitled him to consideration and respect.

He may not believe in labor unions but he is not alone in that respect. He has risked his all many times because he feels that no man who wants employment on any of his projects need be forced to join a union against his will.

President Roosevelt in his latest speech asked all, steel worker or stevedore, machinist or housewife, farmer or banker, storekeeper or manufacturer, to be ready to sacrifice—privileges, not fundamental rights. He said "ours is a unity which is possible only among free men and women who recognize the truth and face reality with intelligence and courage."

He said "The determination of America must not be obstructed by unnecessary strikes of workers, by shortsighted management, or by deliberate sabotage."

It was a great speech. No human being in all history has ever lived who had the opportunity that Franklin Delano Roosevelt has today.

GEORGE L. WARE

Boston

Mr. Ford and Company Unions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, the "Intimate Message from Washington," by Richard L. Strout, caused me to wonder why the press of this country does not call for views concerning Ford and his methods from reliable men who formerly worked for Ford, but have left of their own free will because of their utter distaste of subversive methods and practices sanctioned and employed by the Ford personnel.

Personally, I have always felt a certain amount of aversion towards unionism in general, yet at the same time respected the advancement they have made for the betterment of working conditions and wages of the laboring man.

However, I am employed by the largest air-conditioning and refrigeration plant in the world, and we have our own company union. That it functions satisfactorily is attested to by the fact that we haven't had one strike in the five and one-half years I have been employed there.

Ford could easily add this humane method of meeting with his employees' representatives, instead of virtually governing them with dictatorship tactics. My information came from men in other plants who at one time worked for Ford, and left his employ as stated above, and who now hold responsible positions elsewhere.

C. A. KOCH

Syracuse, N. Y.

After Weeks of Waiting

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Need I tell you how much we look forward to our wonderful paper, The Christian Science Monitor. We often have to wait weeks for it, now, but it's worth it! With many thanks for past and present blessings which we find in every edition.

A BRISTOL SCHOOLMASTER

Fishponds, Bristol, England

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

Defending the Moral Order

By Archibald MacLeish

Librarian of Congress

In an address before the Canadian Club at Ottawa

We know, we Americans—Canadians and citizens of the United States alike—we know, not by the instruction of books or by theoretical implication but by the American experience common to us both, that the basis of our lives upon this continent is a moral basis. We know by our own setting, of our own knowledge, that the community of attachment which creates a nation in America is a community not of common race and blood, for there is no common race or blood, nor of common economic or material interest, for the economic and material interest is divided in itself, but only of attachment to a common principle—what Jefferson would have called a Proposition—an idea. We know that America, whatever it may seem to those who think of it as cities or as farms or mines or roads or grain or goods or metals, is in truth and in reality an idea. And that America—the idea which is America—the new world which was and is America—exists in the moral order of a moral world or nowhere.

Without the moral order of the world America is nothing—your nation as well as ours. Without it we are a hundred races and a score of religions sprawled across an enormous land, fenced beyond mountains, walled within valleys, separated by distances unthinkable to those who have not seen them. Without it we are another Europe with another Europe's boundaries and divisions and a thousand more beside—boundaries and divisions across the wards and boroughs of a town, across the village streets, the farm-yard fences. With it even the boundary which separates your nation from our own is less a separation than a meeting, for with you as with ourselves a common respect for human dignity, a common attachment to the moral order, creates, across the geographical division of our nations, a union of like-minded men.

* * *

I say we know this, we Americans. But there are some Americans who do not know it. There are some in our day who do not understand the American experience; who do not understand that America without the moral order on which freedom rests is neither freedom nor America; who deplore the raising of the moral issue and the talk of freedom and of fascism—the talk of right and wrong; who deplore it and attack it as inspiration to a Holy War.

You know their voices. You have heard them—the voices which argue that American towns are too far away for bombs to reach and therefore that falling bombs mean nothing in America—the voices which tell us that fascism will undoubtedly win in the end and that it is useless, therefore, and unwise beside, to say what fascism is, or to give American aid to those who fight against it, or even perhaps to fight to save ourselves—the voices which tell us that the world will never be perfect; that we can't police the world; that we'll have to trade with the winners whoever they are; that the thing for us to do is to satisfy both and to anger neither—the voices which talk as the merchants were talking in Boston in '61 when J. M. Forbes wrote Sumner that they wanted "a kind of compromise made that would promise to patch up difficulties and their pockets."

* * *

They are scornful voices and cynical voices. They shout down all reminders that fascism is what all the world has learned it is. They tell us not to be emotional: to consider our own material interest and nothing but our own material interest: to take stock; to count our advantage. They tell us—some of them in words—some by indirection—that a victory for fascism is in no way different, so far at least as concerns the Americas, from a victory for those opposed to fascism: that if fascism is bloody, Britain is not without blame: that this war no more than any other war is a war of evil against good: that there is no issue therefore of good and evil: that we are fools to think so.

They are scornful and cynical voices, and they are wrong. But they are wrong not because they are cynical or because they are coarse or because they lack nobility of mind but for a simpler reason. They are wrong because they are ignorant. They are wrong because they have not understood the American experience and have therefore misjudged the American cause. It is not the American continent we are defending, dear as that continent is to us and beautiful and rich beyon' all others. It is the American idea and the world in which the American idea can live. We must defend the moral order for ourselves. And we can defend the moral order for ourselves only by accepting for ourselves the moral issue.

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